138 a 5

NOTITIA ANGLICANA.

SHEWING,

The ATCHIEVEMENTS of all the *English* NOBILITY compleat, *&c.*

GEORGIUS II
BRITISH MUSEUM

NOTITIA ANGLICANA.

SHEWING,

I. The Atchievements of all the *English* Nobility compleat (i. e.) their ſeveral *Quarterings* or *Pretenſions*; being the Arms of the moſt eminent Families in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*: Alſo their Impalements, *&c.* as well as their *paternal* Coats, Creſts, Supporters, and Mottos.

II. Their ſeveral Titles of Honour, whether Hereditary, or by great Offices in the State: Together with juſt and correct Blaſons of their ſaid Atchievements, and Reaſons for many of their particular Bearings, *&c.*

To which is added, by way of INTRODUCTION,

A CONCISE ESSAY,

UPON THE

Nature, Riſe, and Intent of Arms and Armory.

SHEWING

Their progreſſive Growth, in the Practice of both the Ancients and Moderns; together with ſufficient Rules and Obſervations, for attaining a perfect Knowledge in that Science.

Curiouſly drawn and engrav'd by the ingenious Mr. GARDINER *and other eminent Maſters.*

LONDON:

Printed for A. JOHNSTON Engraver in old *Round Court* in the *Strand*; J. SENEX at the *Globe*, R. GOSLING at the *Middle Temple* Gate, in *Fleet-ſtreet*; W. TAYLOR at the *Ship* in *Pater-noſter-Row*; W. and J. INNYS at the Weſt End of *St. Paul's*; and J. OSBORN at the *Oxford Arms* in *Lombard Street*. M.DCC.XXIV.

23

BR. MUS.

To the high Puissant
& Most noble Prince
Charles Duke of Queensberry & Dover
Marquiss of Dumfries-shire & Beverley,
Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanqwhair,
Viscount of Nith, Torthorwell & Ross,
Lord Douglas of Kinmont, Midlebie,
& Dornock, & Baron of Rippon, one
of ye Lds of His Majesties Bedchamb.r &c.
The following Plates are humbly inscrib'd
by His Grace's

Most Humble
most Dutiful &
most Obedient Ser.t

Andr: Johnston

THE NAMES OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A.

THE *most Honourable the Marquiss of* Annandale.
Right Hon. the Lord Arundel *of* Trerice.
Sir James Abercrombie, *Bar.*
Sir John Anstruther, *Bar.*
Alex. Abercromby *of* Glassock, *Esq;*
Thomas Agnew, *Esq; of* Richmond, Surrey.
John Arbuthnot, *M. D.*
Mr. Thomas Alexander *of* Bedford-street Covent-garden.
Major Mordecai Abbot.
Mr. Ralph Ayscough.
Mr. Daniel Austin, *of* Covent-Garden.
Mr. John Andrews, *of* Charles Court *in the* Strand.
Thomas Atkins, *Engraver.*

B.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.
Right Hon. the Earl of Berkshire. *Lord Marshal of* England.
Right Hon. the E. of Burlington.
Right Hon. the Lord Binning.
Right Hon. the Lord Belhaven.
Right Hon. George Baillie, *Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury.*
Hon. Josiah Burchet, *Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty.*
Alex. Brodie *of* Brodie, *Esq;*
Hugh Baillie, *Esq; Sheriff-Depute of the Shire of* Ross.
William Bumpsted *of the* Inner-Temple, *Esq;*
Lewis Barlow *of* Lawrenny *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Brand, *Kt. Gentleman-Usher of the Green-Rod.*
Mr. John Bodie *Merchant in* Edinburgh.
Mr. George Binckes *of* Covent-Garden.
Mr. John Browne, *Chymist.*
For the Bodleian *Library of* Oxford.
Hon. Col. Bladen.
Mr. John Beavis, Shandois-street
John Baynes *of the* Inner-Temple, *Esq;*
John Boulter, *Esq;*
Mr. John Bignell, Charing-Cross.
Mr. John Bates, *St.* James's.

The NAMES *of*

Mr. John Bell, New-Exchange.

C.

His Grace the Duke of Chandois.

Most Hon. the Marquis of Carmarthen.

Right Hon. the Lord Carmichael.

Right Hon. the Lord Colvill *of* Culross.

Right Hon. the Lord Cavendish.

Right Hon. Henry *Lord* Colrain.

Right Hon. the Lord Carpenter.

Sir James Cunningham, *Bar.*

Sir James Colquhoun *of* Luss, *Bar.*

John Campbell *of* Calder, *Esq;*

Sir James Carmichel *of* Bonnington, *Bar.*

Sir James Campbell *of* Auchenbrek, *Bar.*

Sir Duncan Campbell *of* Lockinell, *Bar.*

Hon. Col. Charles Cathcart, *Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince.*

Hon. Thomas Cornwallis *of* James-street, Westminster.

Hon. Col. John Campbell, *Jun.*

Hon. Col. Peter Campbell.

Joseph Collet, *Esq; late Governor of Fort* St. George.

Thomas Cockrane *of* Kilmaronock, *Esq;*

Walter Carey, *Esq;*

Daniel Campbell *of* Shawfield, *Esq;*

Henry Cunningham, *Esq;*

Robert Cuningham *of the Island of St.* Christophers, *Esq;*

James Cockburn, *Esq;*

John Cochrane *of* Fergenshy, *Esq;*

John Cater *of* Kempston *in* Bedfordshire, *Esq;*

Thomas Cokayne, *Esq;*

William Cockburn, *M. D.*

Rev. Mr. Alex. Chalmers.

William Carswell, *Gent.*

Mr. Samuel Cooke, *Engraver.*

Mr. James Cole, *Engraver.*

Mr. Samuel Cranmer, *Goldsmith,* Fleetstreet.

Mr. Charles Christian, *Engraver.*

Mr. John Craig, *Goldsmith.*

Mr. Clare, *Writing-Master in* Soho-Square.

Mr. John Clark, *Engraver.*

Mr. John Claus, *Engraver.*

Mr. Giflingham Cooper, *Goldsmith, in the* Strand.

Mr. James Campbell, Queen's-street Golden-Square.

D.

His Grace the D. of Devonshire.

Right Hon. Earl of Dunbarton.

Hon. Brigadier Dalzell.

Hon. Col. Charles Dubourgay.

Sir James Dalrymple *of* Hailes, *Bart.*

George Dundas *of* Dundas, *Esq;*

Montague Gerrard Drake, *Esq;*

William Dunn *of* Lyford, *Esq;*

George

George Drummond, *Esq*;
William Douglas of Cavers, *Esq*;
Pierce Dold, *M. D.*
James Douglas, *M. D.*
Mr. James Douglas, *Merchant.*
Mr. William Deard.
Mr. Andrew Dunlop, *Watchmaker.*
Mr. Jacob Duhaniel, *Jeweller.*
Thomas Dawson, *D. D.*
Mr. William Diffell, *Painter.*
Mr. Daniel Delander, *Watchmaker.*
Mr. Peter Debary, *Jeweller.*

E.

Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter.
Right Hon. the Lord Effingham.
Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, *Bar.*
Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, *Bar.*
William Elliott, *Esq*;
Kinsmill Eyre, *Esq*;
John Elphinston, *Gent.*
Mr. Thomas Eyre, New-Exchange, Strand.
Mr. John Everell, *Watchmaker in the* Strand.

F.

Right Hon. the Earl of Finlater.
Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Falkland.
Right Hon. the Lord Forrester.
Right Hon. William *Lord* Forbes.
Hon. William Fraser, *Esq*;
Thomas Fanshawe, *Esq*;
Alexander Ferguson of Craigderock, *Esq*;
James Ferguson, *Esq*;
Mr. Charles Fabre, *Apothecary in* Shandois-street.

G.

Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway.
Right Hon. the Lord Glenorchy.
Sir William Gordon of Invergordon, *Bar.*
Hon. James Grant of Grant, *Esq*;
Sir John Gonson of the Inner-Temple.
Alexander Gordon of Pitlurg, *Esq*;
Col. Peter Godbey.
Nicholas Graham of Garmore, *Esq*;
John Grant of Carrolle, *Esq*;
Archibald Grant, *Esq*;
Capt. Alexander Geddes.
Andrew Gardner, *Gent.*

H.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford.
Right Hon. the Lord Harley.
Hon. Philip Howard of Norfolk, *Esq*;
Sir James Hall of Dunglass, *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Bruce Hope.
Hon. Col. John Hope, *Governor of* Bermudas.
Col. Samuel Horsey.
John Hedworth, of Chester *Deanery in the County of* Durham, *Esq*;

Hon.

The NAMES *of*

Hon. James Haldane, *Esq*;
Hewer Edgeley Hewer, *Esq*;
Mr. Hamilton *of* Lincoln's-Inn, *Esq*;
Mr. Henry Hicks *of* Covent-garden.
Mr. Richard Hockett *in the* Strand.
The Reverend Dr. Hutchinson *of* Hammersmith.
William Head, *Gent.*
Mr. James Hay *of* Durham-Yard, Strand.
Mr. Josiah Higden, *Apothecary in the* Strand.
Capt. John Hay, *of* Sheerness.
Mr. Andrew Hay.

I.

Hon. James Johnston, *Esq*;
Sir William Johnston, *Bar.*
Sir Patrick Johnston.
John English, *Esq*; *Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.*
James Innes, *Gent.*
Thomas Johnston *of* Withiwood, *Gent.*
Rev. William Johnston, *Rector of St.* Andrews Liguania *in* Jamaica.
Henry Irvine, *Gent.*
Mr. James Inglis, *Jeweller.*

K.

Right Hon. Gerald de Courcy *Lord* Kingsale.
Col. Richard Kane, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of* Minorca.
Abel Kettleby *of the* Middle-Temple, *Esq*;
Mr. David Kilmaine *Goldsmith, in the* Strand.
Mr. Berington King *in the* Strand
Mrs. Knight *of* West-Dean, Sussex.

L.

Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale.
Right Hon. George *Earl of* Litchfield.
Right Rev. Edmund *Lord Bishop of* London.
Right Hon. Simon *Lord* Lovatt.
Right Hon. the Lord Linton.
The Hon. and Rev. Robert Lumley Loyd.
Henry Lawton *of* Lincoln's-Inn, *Esq*;
John Lawton *of the Excise-Office, Esq*;
Mr. Charles Lammas, *Engraver.*
Mr. Peter Ladvocat, *Jeweller.*
Patrick Low, *Gent.*
Mr. John Lane *in the* Strand.

M.

Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, *Lord High Chancellor of* England.
His Grace the Duke of Montagu.
His Grace the D. of Manchester.

His

the SUBSCRIBERS.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose.
Right Hon. the Lord March.
Hon. Samuel Molyneux, *Esq; Secretary to his Royal Highness the Prince*, two Books.
Hon. Col. John Montgomery, *Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince.*
Hon. Col. Robert Munro.
John Monckton *of* Hodroyd *in* Yorkshire, *Esq;*
Thomas Master *of* Cirencester *in* Glocestershire, *Esq;*
Alexander Murray *of* Broughton, *Esq;*
John Mercer, *Esq;*
John Mulcaster *of* Whitehall, *Esq;*
William Mackdowall *of the Island of St.* Christopher's, *Esq;*
George Maddeson, *Esq;*
D'Oyly Michel, *Esq;*
Alexander Murray *of* Stanhope, *Esq;*
Rev. Mr. John Maxwell.
Mr. John Moon *in* Monmouth-Court.
Mr. Collet Mawhood *in the* Strand.
Mr. Caleb Mannelly, Pallmall.
Mr. Thomas Millington, *in the* Strand.
Mr. John Montgomery, Silver street.

N.

Capt. John Napier.
Hon. Gov. Nicholson.
Mr. Henry Neve, *Weschemaker, in the* Strand.

O.

Hon. Col. Charles Otway.
James Oglethorp, *Esq;*
Mr. William Oswin, *of the* New-Exchange *in the* Strand.

P.

His Excellency Alexander *Lord* Polwarth, *his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Congress at* Cambray.
Sir Rob. Pollock *of* Pollock, *Bar.*
John Pringle *of* Haning, *Esq;*
William Petre, *Esq;*
Richardson Pack *of* Bury St. Edmund's, *Esq;*
John Porter, *Esq;*
George Morton Pitt, *Esq;*
Francis Panton, *Gent.*
Mr. Peter Parquot *in the* Strand. *Two Books.*
Mr. William Pitt *in the* Strand.
Mr. Robert Powel, *Engraver.*
Mr. Thomas Pingo, *Engraver.*

Q.

His Grace the Duke of Queensberry *and* Dover.
The Library of Queen's-College, Oxford.

R.

His Grace the D. of Roxburgh.
Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford.

Benjamin

Benjamin Robinson, *Esq*;
Harry Radney, *Esq*;
John Rose, *Esq*;
Stephen Ram *of* Hackney, *Esq*;
Thomas Robertson *of* Downy-Hills, *Esq*;

S.

Right Hon. the Earl of Stafford.
Right Hon. John *Earl of* Stair.
Right Hon. Thomas *Earl of* Strafford.
Right Hon. John St. John *Baron* St. John *of* Bletsoe.
Right Hon. the Lord Somerville.
Right Hon. Edward Southwell, *Esq*;
Sir William Scott *of* Thirlstane, *Bar.*
Sir George Stewart *of* Garintilly, *Bar.*
Sir James Stewart *of* Goodtrees, *Bar.*
Friderich Stochflet, *Esq*;
Alexander Strahan, *Esq*;
James Steuart *of* Torrence, *Esq*;
John Smith, *Esq*; *of* Gray's-Inn.
Alexander Sandilands, *M. D.*
Alexander Stewart, *M. D.*
William Shand, *Gent.*
Mr. John Smibert, *Painter.*
Mr. Edward Stockdale, *Engraver.*
Charles Sandilands, *Jeweller.*
Mr. North Stainer, *Painter.*

T.

Right Hon. George *Lord Viscount* Torrington, *Admiral of the Fleet, and Treasurer of the Navy*
Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville.
Right Hon. Richard Tighe, *Esq*; *one of the Privy-Council in* Ireland.
Cholmley Turner *of* Kirkletham, *Esq*;
Ralph Thoresby *of* Leeds, *Esq*;
Mr. Walter Turner *in the* Strand.

V.

Daniel Vere *of* Stonebyres, *Esq*;
Alexander Urquhart *of* Newhall, *Esq*;
Mr. Rich. Vick, *his Majesty's Watchmaker.*
Mr. George Vertue, *Engraver.*
Mr. James Viger, *Jeweller.*

W.

Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Waterford.
Right Hon. Robert Walpole, *Esq*; *First Commissioner of the Treasury*, &c.
Hon. Thomas Willoughby, *Esq*;
Right Honourable Willoughby de Brook, *Dean of* Windsor.
Hon. Peter Wentworth, *Esq*;
Sir George Weir, *Bar.*
Sir Anthony Wescombe, *Bar.*
George Waddell, *Esq*;
John Walkinshaw, *Gent.*
Mr. William West *in the* New-Exchange *in the* Strand.

Y.

His Grace William *Lord Archbishop of* York.

A

CONCISE ESSAY

UPON THE

Nature, Rise, and Intent,

OF

ARMS and ARMORY.

AS the first and chief Intent of this Book was to illustrate the Arms, Quarterings, and other congruous Marks and Tokens of our Nobility; so this introductory Essay is to render those Things more easily and effectually understood, by setting forth not only the Nature and Practice of Arms in general, but also such Rules and Observati-

 ons

ons as may be neceſſary to attain a full Knowledge in the Science of Armory, or Arms.

By Arms then, the Subject of this Eſſay, I do not mean military Weapons or Habiliments, but certain Devices which the Ancients were accuſtomed to chaſe, depict, embroider, or otherways repreſent, upon their Shields, military Caſſocks, and other Habiliments of War (properly call'd Arms;) whence by way of Figure call'd *Metonymia Subjecti*. The Names of thoſe Arms became alſo a Denomination to theſe Marks or Devices plac'd thereupon, they being in general term'd Arms, and in particular, Shields, Sur-Coats, Coat-Armours, Coats of Arms, and the like: All which plainly imply, that their Riſe was military, and from the Field.

The Occaſion of their Riſe was undoubtedly that Order which their Uſe produc'd; the Conſequences of Confuſion being generally Rule and Order; as Mens Sufferings naturally leſſon them, to avoid all Inconveniences by which they have ſuffer'd. Thus entred National Enſigns, for the better Regulation of Armies, *&c.* and alſo, all manner of perſonal Diſtinctions in War, for the diſtinguiſhing of Chiefs, and conſiderable Commanders, being Devices on their Shields, *&c.* pointing out their Perſons to thoſe under their Command, and alſo diſtinguiſhing themſelves one from another, which without ſome ſuch Marks could not effectually be, their Perſons being obſcur'd by the Armours they wore, *&c.* And from theſe Intendments they gain'd the Names of *Inſignia*, *Nota*, &c. with thoſe Adjuncts, national or perſonal.

'Tis obſervable, that in theſe Aſſumptions the Ancients

cients for the moſt part, made Choice of Lions, Tigers, Dragons, and horrible Chimeras, like to that on *Turnus* his Helmet, ſo beautifully deſcrib'd by *Virgil*; or elſe of ſuch Animals, as Serpents, Foxes, Owls, *&c.* or ſuch Figures, as might repreſent Sagacity, Cunning, or Stratagem, according to their own various Diſpoſitions; thereby meaning, no doubt, to menace and terrify their Enemies, by ſetting forth their magnanimous and politick Qualities, together with their gallant Reſolutions to atchieve Matters worthy Men engag'd for the Honour or Intereſt of their Prince and Country; and the Devices they choſe to repreſent themſelves. For, as 'tis certain that every Like adheres to its Like, ſo even in Caſes of this Nature, Mankind is naturally delighted with Things or Animals like themſelves, or whoſe predominate Diſpoſitions or Qualities accord with their own: And from theſe, the alluding Qualities and Intendments of theſe antient Aſſumptions, have they been frequently term'd *Hieroglyphicks*, *Symbola*, and the like.

The late aſſerted Occaſion of their Riſe, may ſeem alſo to imply the Time too, ſeeing they began as it were with Order and Diſcipline.

I am no Stranger to the various Opinions of antient Writers of this and other Nations, concerning the Riſe and Antiquity of Arms; ſome aſcribing their beginning to the *Egyptians*, others to the *Iſraelites*; ſome to the Siege of *Troy*, ſome to *Charlemaigne*, and others to the Irruption of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, with many more: All which I paſs over as Opinions only; becauſe, as I have already hinted, I take their Uſe, that is, the Uſe of Enſignment upon Shields, *&c.* to have

began with Order, and the Improvements therewith gradually to have increaſed: But this muſt be underſtood of thoſe antient Aſſumptions only, which were better known to their Owners by Names referential to Enſigns, Marks, or Emblems, than Arms. For I would not be thought to inſinuate, that though Arms, (as now underſtood,) ariſe partly from thoſe antient Aſſumptions, that the Cuſtoms then, and now, as to their Uſe, bear any Relation beyond that of Diſtinguiſhing.

I have ſeen moſt Books of Note in this Faculty, upon which our late Writers have built, and perceiv'd Variety of Humours in their Authors, which I take to be owing chiefly to national Affectations and Cuſtoms. And I have obſerv'd too, that many of our late Writers have taken more Pains to miſconſtrue or continue ſome uſeleſs Notions of thoſe more antient Writers, than to improve their Beauties, or digeſt their Writings to the Improvement of the Science in general. But what I moſt wonder at, is, an unreaſonable Fondneſs which ſeems to flow in moſt of them to Antiquity; as if any commendable and uſeful Cuſtom loſt of its real Eſtimation and Efficacy, by ſo much as it wanted in Antiquity. I believe, I admire Honour and Arms as much as any Man, yet Reaſon and Hiſtory ſhall ſway me in Opinion.

There have not been wanting ſome who have aſſign'd Arms to *Noah* and his Sons, nay, even to *Adam*; ſo that we need not wonder when ſuch-like tell us the *Iſraelites* at their Departure out of *Egypt* were very expert in their Uſe. Theſe would draw their Origin from a Divine Appointment, and to that End

wreſt

wreſt the 49th Chapter of *Geneſis*, wherein the Patriarch *Iſrael* bleſſeth his Sons under figurative Similes, which they make their Arms; as alſo the Text in the ſecond of *Numbers*, which directs their general Rout, and from which they would inſinuate, that Arms of Families were in Uſe among them: *By the Standard of his Father's Houſe ſhall he pitch*, &c. But theſe Standards, with Submiſſion to thoſe fanciful Gentlemen, were only Enſigns diſtinguiſhing their Tribes, properly expreſs'd their Houſes, as they lay encamp'd by Divine Direction, and us'd only to that military End: Nor, in my humble Opinion, doth more appear from Mr. *Waterhouſe*'s * elaborate Verſion of the Text into its Original. Neither is it to be diſputed, but that had not Omniſcience it ſelf been their Director, even the Cuſtom and Order of their Neighbours would have taught them the ſame, ſuch Enſigns being practiſed by the *Egyptians* at the Time of *Oſyris* and *Iſis*, more than four hundred Years before the *Iſraelites* Departure out of *Egypt*: As to the Figures ſaid to be born thereupon, ſee *Guillim* and *Borhaus*.

Such as would fetch this Cuſtom from *Troy*, have been as buſy with the Claſſicks, by collecting the ornamental Diſtinctions of *Hector*, *Agamemnon*, *Achilles*, *Ajax*, *Ulyſſes*, and others; which ſaid Ornaments, if not merely Graces in the Poems, the greater to expreſs their Heroes, do at moſt but argue perſonal Marks, taken and aſſum'd to diſtinguiſh their Perſons; for we find in the ſame Authors, *Agamemnon* hath

* Defence of Arms and Armory.

ſometimes a Lion, ſometimes a Lion's Head, at another Time a Gorgon, and ſometimes a Dragon; *Achilles* alſo hath ſometimes a Lion, and ſometimes a Repreſentation of the Heavens and the Earth, *&c.* together with many ſuch like alternate Aſſumptions: All which plainly imply, that thoſe Aſſumptions were not Marks of Deſcent as Arms are, nor aſſum'd to any ſuch Purpoſes; yet have many inſinuated the contrary, building upon the Shield of *Aventinus*, who in *Virgil* is ſaid to carry the Serpent *Hydra* ſlain, and aſſum'd by his Anceſtor *Hercules*, who in ſome other Places is alſo repreſented by the *Nemean* Lion, *&c.*

Thus have many Paſſages been wreſted out of *Homer*, *Euripides*, *Pindar*, *Virgil*, and others, to inſinuate a Cuſtom unknown, even to thoſe very Authors themſelves, occaſioned, as I conceive, by a too great Fondneſs to Antiquity, and the equivocal Signification of the Word Arms; which being to be underſtood many Ways, ſuch have inconſiderately taken in their own Senſe, as though that notable Conteſt for the Arms of *Achilles* was to be underſtood (as we now ſay) for the Arms of his Family, or his diſtinguiſhing Mark. I am perſuaded, the learned Readers of *Homer* underſtand him otherwiſe, and that the Diſpute was for his real Armour, *&c* and that whenever the Word Arms is made uſe of by him, or other antient Writers, in military Narratives, 'tis intended to expreſs naturally Arms, ſuch as Armour, Weapons, *&c.* and not their Ornaments.

There are others alſo who imagine, that Arms owe their Being to the Light of Nature; among whom

was

was Mr. *Bolton* *. His grand Argument is, That whatſoever is found to be univerſally practis'd in all Nations, whether barbarous or civil, muſt undoubtedly claim a Foundation in Nature: Whence he juſtly concludes, that Ennobliſhment by external Marks muſt be ſo, as well as Brandings of Infamy or Diſhonour. He thence proceeds to traverſe, not only the more known and polite Part of the Globe, but alſo the new diſcovered World of *America*, for Inſtances, of the general and univerſal Uſe of Figures upon Shields, or Arms, (as he Terms thoſe antient Aſſumptions.) But with Submiſſion to that Gentleman, his Concluſion, or what he would by his Argument inſinuate, is not only irregular; but unjuſt; for, firſt, though it muſt be allowed, that the Notion of Enſignment is natural, and that as is evident in all Hiſtories, whether ſacred or prophane, outward Marks of Honour and Eſteem were ever allowed, and as it were naturally diſpens'd to Men of high Merit equally, with Brandings of Diſhonour and Infamy to the Baſe; yet doth it no Way appear, that theſe antient Aſſumptions, which he would by all Means have us term Arms, were the Means by which ſuch Merit was known and diſtinguiſh'd: Nay I will venture to affirm, that all acquainted with the Cuſtoms of the Ancients, whether foreign or domeſtick, know the contrary; and that though ſuch Merit has been ever diſtinguiſh'd, yet the Means by which the ſame has been done, have been as various almoſt as the ſe-

* Elements of Armory.

veral Countries in which it has been ſhewn. Beſides, the Notion of diſtinguiſhing Men of Merit, or thoſe of counter Characters, cannot be more natural than the Study of martial Diſcipline and Order, Man's Welfare, eſpecially in War, ſo obviouſly depending on it: Nor do I believe, there was ever a People ſo barbarous as did not apply thereto. Why then ſhould we wonder to find Enſigns, or Marks of Diſtinction among the *Americans*, who even, when diſcover'd, were under a Form of Government and Rule? No *Americans* could be more rude and unpoliſh'd than the antient Inhabitants of this Iſle are ſaid to have been, yet were they far from a diſorderly Rout, if we may Credit the Great *Cæſar* himſelf, who in ſuch Caſe would never have thought them terrible in Battle. From hence then I would infer, that with Order, among theſe *Americans*, might begin, as among others, ſuch military and perſonal Enſigns or Diſtinctions, which might alſo now and then be continued by a Deſcendant or two, as the ſaid Mr. *Bolton* * mentions of the *Inguas*, Kings of *Peru*, whoſe Arms, ſaith he, were three Snakes. This Device I take to be like our national Enſigns, and on that Account more than ordinarily continued, and not any perſonal Diſtinction. But be that as it will, 'tis not unlikely, but now and then Father and Son might in many Places approve the ſame Choice, when the common Cuſtom of the Country was otherwiſe; however they could not be what he would inſinuate, I mean Arms, as now under-

* Out of *Joſephus Acoſta*.

ſtood

ſtood, the Natives, (excepting ſuch Colonies as have ſettled from *Europe*,) being to this Hour entire Strangers thereto.

Some fancy Arms, or Devices of that Kind, hereditary in the *Roman* Common-Wealth on the ſame Account, becauſe now and then ſome perſonal Device happened to be continued; thus they inſtance the Family of *Corvini* out of *Silius Italicus*,

Corvinus Phœbea ſedet cui caſſide fulva,
Oſtentans ales proavitæ Inſignia pugnæ.

But ſtill this Raven was only a figurative Repreſentation of a Combat of his Anceſtor, who during the Action, had a Raven perch'd upon his Helmet to ſecond his Aſſaults, on which Account he took the Name of *Corvinus*, and not as Arms of Deſcent; for then would the Author rather have us'd *Inſigne Proavorum*, or the like. Nor can this their weak Opinion be back'd by what they alledge out of *Suetonius*, *viz. Caligula vetera familiarum Inſignia, Nobiliſſimo cuique ademit, Torquinato Torquem, Cincinnato Crinem, & Pompeio ſtirpis antiquæ magni Cognomen:* For this ſhews only, that *Caligula* envying the particular Honour of thoſe Perſons, order'd that the Chain which *Torquatus* had taken from an eminent *Gaul*, and the Tuft of Hair which *Cincinnatus* had gotten of an Enemy, ſhould be taken from their Statues, and that the Epithet, Great, in *Pompey*'s Inſcription, ſhould be defac'd; which Title of Great, together with the Collar and Hair, were not Honours deſcendable to the Iſſue; otherwiſe the Author would have ſaid, the

Emperor

Emperor caus'd the Chain to be taken from the *Torquati*, and the Tuft from the *Cincinnati*, thereby implying the Families, and not ſimply from *Torquatus* and *Cincinnatus*. But 'twas the Statues which were *Jus imaginum*, the Right of their noble Deſcent, of which he could not deprive them without ſufficient Cauſe, *&c.* like our Arms: And thoſe honourable Trophies related only to particular Actions of thoſe Defuncts, diſpleaſing to his own envious Temper.

But to render it yet more clear, that the *Romans* were Strangers to our modern Cuſtoms in this Particular, it may not be amiſs to touch lightly on their own. There never was a People more jealous of their Glory than they, more cautious how they confer'd Honours, or more juſt that Way in Return for publick Services than they. The many and various honourable Rewards they had for perſonal Merit, wittily adapted to its ſeveral Kinds, would open a large Field; but as that is not my Subject at preſent, I ſhall wave it, to conſider what may be more pertinent. The antient People of *Rome* were generally divided into three Sorts, as that of *Nobiles*, *Novi*, and *Ignobiles:* The former being, as we term, Gentlemen of Blood, or Perſons of noble and great Extraction; having *Jus imaginum* (like to our Right to Arms, but with more Juſtice obſerv'd.) This Right was the making and keeping of certain Statues or Effigies of their Anceſtors, which, as *Polybius* obſerves, were often painted to repreſent them the better, and dreſs'd in their Robes, *&c.* according to their ſeveral Qualities in the State, and ornamented with their ſeveral Trophies; which Right was allow'd to none but thoſe

whoſe

whose Ancestors, or themselves, had done some singular Service to the Publick, or born and acted with Honour, in some considerable Office, as Curule, Ædile, Censor, Prætor, or Consul. Nor (so exact were they) was any one whose Merit had entitled him to his own Statue, without being able to produce those of his Ancestors, deem'd otherwise than *Novus*, or a new Gentleman, like to the first of a Family with us who obtains Arms; only with this Distinction, that among them, such his real Merit was oblig'd to be conspicuous; whereas, among us, 'tis too often found, that an Estate is Qualification sufficient, though attain'd probably by Means little honester than a *South-Sea* Scheme. 'Twas the equitable Disposal of Honours in that illustrious State that supported them therein, and drew the Reverence and Esteem of the Ignobiles, or inferior Part. 'Twas this which fired their brave Youth to gallant Emulations, and carried their Conquests throughout the then known World. But the World in general seems now degenerated from what it then was, and its Maxims quite different. A gilded Chariot and a Pension will do more than a publick Statue. Great Possessions are the common Pursuit; on them modern Honours too much attend, and Nobility is now a-days mostly distinguished by the Grandeur of its Equipage. But to return.

The third and last mentioned Division of the *Romans* was unto those call'd Ignobiles. Under this Head were understood, not only the *Plebes*, or common People, but even the wealthy Citizens, *&c.* in short, all who had not so deserv'd of the State as to become *Novus*,

Novus, according to my former Definition of the Word.

Thus I have given you a ſmall Sketch of the *Roman* Cuſtoms, the better to convince the fanciful, that what we underſtand by Arms they were Strangers to; and that the *Romans* did expreſs their ſeveral Intendments by quite different Means, as well witneſſeth *Budeus*, *Lipſius*, and other approved Writers.

But to come yet nearer to my general Intention, I ſhall conſider the real Riſe of Arms according to their modern Acceptation and Uſe, and that in an Order as progreſſive as I can, having done with thoſe antient Devices, taken and aſſum'd by military Men only for Order and Diſtinction ſake; which, as I before ſaid, have no other relation to Arms, nor in thoſe Days were ever underſtood by ſuch Name or Denomination.

I am not of Opinion, that the antient *Goths* and *Vandals* underſtood Arms as we uſe them, ſo as to direct the Practice thereof to other Nations; yet if Conſideration be had, that upon the Subverſion of the *Roman* Empire by them, moſt of whoſe glorious and noble Cuſtoms were ſunk, particularly ſuch as related to Honour and Nobility; nay, even Art and Science it ſelf ſeem'd to ſleep, as is generally the Caſe during the tragical Tranſactions of ſuch great Viciſſitudes. I ſay, if theſe Things are duly conſidered, theſe rude Conquerors may be ſaid ſo far to give Birth to this modern Method of ennobling, as that they deſtroy'd and entirely aboliſh'd the former; by which Poſterity

in

in more ſettled Times were under a Neceſſity of inventing ſome new Diſtinctions. For as Wars, and their attending Diſtractions, by the Doubts and Fears they hourly preſent, wholly employ (particularly) the greateſt, to defend their Perſons and Poſſeſſions, ſo Peace and Security give them Opportunities to exert their Grandeur in magnificent Appearances, and diſtinguiſhing Signs of their high Birth and Qualities.

Thus the Peace of *Europe* becoming more ſettled, its Princes and great Perſonages began to ſhew themſelves in noble and princely Exerciſes; whence began Tournaments, Juſtings, Tiltings, Haſtiludes, and the like, which were ſolemn Meetings of Nobility and Gentlemen at great Feſtivals, ſuch as Births, and Marriages of Princes, and the like; introduc'd no doubt from, and in lieu of, the old *Roman* Games: Here Nobles exerciſed their Manhood and Skill in the uſual Weapons of the Age. Where theſe military Exerciſes began is a Doubt, whether in *Germany* or *France*; however, 'tis generally thought to be about the beginning of the tenth Century, and allowed to have been practiſed all over *Europe*. At theſe Tournaments, *&c.* the Juſters appeared compleatly arm'd, having their ſeveral Badges or Devices on their Shields, *&c.* to diſtinguiſh their Perſons: And here, I humbly conceive, Arms became firſt taken Notice of. I know many are of Opinion, that Arms were in Uſe long before, and to this End alledge, that one, and a chief Article in the Inſtitution of theſe Juſts, was, that no one ſhould be admitted but Gentlemen well born, and ſuch as carried the Arms of their Anceſtors. To this

I anſwer,

I anſwer, that theſe Tournaments had their gradual Riſe as well as Arms, and that the Regulations ſince made by ſucceeding Princes concerning them, give us but little Light into the Rules firſt obſerv'd. That none but Perſons well born were ever admitted muſt be allowed; but how thoſe Perſons were diſtinguiſhed is not clear: Had they alledg'd ſuch only as bore Arms, there might be more Colour to believe them; Arms in thoſe Days, probably having obtained their Name, which is as much as could be; but that they were then born as Marks of Deſcent I abſolutely deny, and will venture to prove, that ſome Centuries after the Inſtitution of theſe Sports, Perſons of the firſt Rank in moſt Nations have varied ſtill the Father from the Son, juſt as Accident or Humour inclined them.

What I take to be the principal Means of the hereditary Uſe of Arms was the holy War; becauſe therein did the Nobility and Gentry of all Nations in *Chriſtendom* engage themſelves, and in their Expeditions performed many memorable Atchievements. Every Man almoſt knows the coercive Power of Zeal, and may allow there needs no greater Spur to the Courage of a Zealot, than the Danger of his Religion. As this occaſioned many brave and noble Actions, ſo thoſe drew the Eyes and Reſpect of all *Chriſtendom* upon the Actors, whence the Enſigns and other diſtinguiſhing Marks taken and us'd in thoſe Expeditions became popular, and every where reverenced, not only by their Aſſumers, but by all *Chriſtendom*, as the Enſigns under which their Religion and Liberties had been defended, *&c.* This not only induced

duced their Assumers to continue such their Devices, but their Issues who gloried in nothing more than being Descendants of those who had so gallantly distinguished themselves in the common Cause of God and Religion. And as this continued the Bearings and Assumptions of those Heroes, to shew their several Descendants throughout *Christendom*, so their Examples led the Issues of other Nobles, *&c.* to the like Practice, until Time, which ripens all Things, improv'd this their hereditary Use into a common and general Custom; for even that was not suddenly effected any where, the *Quincies*, Earls of *Leicester*, and others of the highest Rank, both here and abroad, still sometimes varying the Son from the Father's Device; as Mr. *Camden* particularly noteth in his Remains; and *Petre Pithen*, who in like manner ascribes the beginning of this hereditary Custom in *France*.

As to what *Chassaneus*, *Favin*, and other Writers of Note mention, concerning the Esteem Arms met with in the Reign of *Charlemaign* of *France*, of his regulating the Use of Arms, and giving Arms to Pope *Leo* the Third, which are said to be seen on the Remains of the antient Refectory of St. *John de Lateran* as fair Arms, being six Roses in Orle; and of his doing the like by the *Frizelanders* and *Scots* for their Services, I cannot but say is of great Weight; but then I believe there may be as great a Misunderstanding in their Readers, for Arms, as I said just now, when speaking of Tournaments, might have gained their Name, and a general Respect; nay, they might be used by the *French* even under Regulations, among those of highest Rank, but not commonly, nor as

Marks

Marks of Descent; nor did their Use then imply many other Intendments, of which for some Centuries they have been visible and plain Documents.

I have heard also, that about King *Arthur*'s Time, or that of *Pharamond*, Metals, Colours, and Furrs, became in Use something after the modern Manner; all which too might be, for the more effectually differencing the Mark or Arms of one Noble from those of another, in Assumptions of like Figures; and the improving of this, and some other such like Customs, might be part of those Regulations ascrib'd to King *Charles* the Great as aforesaid: And most certain it is, that these Regulations are owing to the Politeness of the *French*, because, not we only, but all *Europe*, are indebted to them for the Terms of the Science.

That Arms were in Being, and in great Esteem, though not hereditary, before those Croisades, is deducible, not only from the before cited Authors, and others, but even from the Practice of those military Pilgrims; by which it is apparent, their Intendments were not only to distinguish their Persons, but also to express their pious Undertakings, *&c.* on which Account many drop'd their former Devices, and took new Arms referential to their Undertaking. *Menestrier*, a learned Jesuit of *France*, tells us, there is yet extant a Collection of the Arms of those who went to that Service by the Advice of *Claremont*, who lived under Pope *Urban* the Second. And Monsieur *Favin*, in his Theatre of Honour, gives us a particular List of those great Persons, who chang'd their Bearings on that Account; among whom was the Duke of *Lorrain*, who before the taking of *Jerusa-*

lem bore an Hart, Gules; but afterwards, three Alterions upon a Bend, which ſtill remain as the modern Arms of that Dutchy. Thus *Baldwin* of *Cologne*, whoſe Arms before were paly of ſix, Argent and Sable, chang'd them for a Gonfannon of three Pendants, Gules, fring'd, Or, (being the Enſign of the Church) upon being made Gonfalonier, or Standard-Bearer. And thus the Count of *Tholouſe*, upon his being made Prince of *Antioch*, left his former Bearing, which was Gules, a Ram, Argent, armed, Or, and took a Croſs Clechée and Pomettée, Or. The ſame doth Mr. *Camden*, in his Remains, inform us of ſeveral of our own Nobility; particularly, *inter alios*, *Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who upon Account of his ſo taking upon him the Croſs, (which was then the Phraſe) added to his former Coat, *viz.* Gules, a Feſs, Or, ſix Croſlets of the ſame. The like doth Sir *George Mackenzie* and Mr. *Nisbet* inform us of the *Scots*: And at this Port entred that great Variety of Forms in Croſſes, which we find in armorial Bearings, to diſtinguiſh one Man's from another's. *Upton* hath ſet down about thirty different, and yet ſeems at a Loſs, and I believe thirty more might be added; however, this argues a great Regulation and general Eſteem, in that each look'd upon his Bearing as his peculiar Right, and what no other ought to infringe or uſurp more than his Name, or other part of his Property; nor on the leaſt inſult without incurring ſevere Reſentments. This was very apparent in the Impriſonment of our King *Richard* the Second, and the hundred thouſand Pound paid for his Ranſom, being ſeiz'd by the Duke of *Auſtria* upon his Return from the Holy Land; for

that he had order'd the said Duke's Banner to be struck down from the Wall to give Place to his own, and by which Means it was trod under Foot.

Thus by these Services Arms began to ripen and increase; for not only Crosses, but also great Variety of other Figures, such as Bezants, Alterions, Martlets, Escallop Shells, Waterbougets, Piles, and their Like, became very numerous: And, together with the then customary Blazons and Rules concerning their Use, were dispersed throughout *Christendom*, upon the Return of those Nobles to their several Countries, where being imitated by their Countrymen, Time soon wrought the Practice into a general and common Custom; which also rendred, that the general and fundamental Laws of Arms, together with the many Rules of Blazon, are for the most part the same in all Nations, some few latter Affectations excepted, in which, I think, we and the *Germans* do most abound. Neither were Arms at this Time restrained only to Soldiers, for being now generally become Tessera's of Descents, they were taken and us'd by all Descendants, even the Clergy and Ladies too. But in such Cases they ought to be term'd only Ensigns, or Marks of their Descents, and not Arms, they in no Case using them as such, or to their Ends as understood under that Denomination: Therefore in the Blazon of such Bearings, I do not think it commendable to use the Words Field or Shield; but rather to begin with the Tincture of the Continent, and then proceed to the Charge. But to return.

I know some of our Heralds have been very unwilling to allow, that the *French*, *Germans*, *Scots*, &c. may

may boast an elder Date of regular Accounts concerning Pedigrees, and this gentilitial or hereditary Use of Arms than we; but such Gentlemen might have less cause of Displeasure at those who do, did they but consider how much, and how long, this Land stood expos'd to the Assaults of Foreigners, and the great Havock which must naturally have ensu'd, not only them, but also those more destructive and unnatural Wars raging in our own Bowels; I mean the bloody Disputes between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and other Civil Wars, from the Fury of which, so alternately exercis'd (in my Opinion) it is rather a Wonder that any Thing escap'd; and I believe, the Figure our Ancestors made in the World, even under those Shocks, must alone convince all too well of their Bravery, Politeness, and Grandeur, to doubt, but that in Practice we were as forward as others our Neighbours, though in our Accounts deficient. Hence is it that our best Writers do agree, that we ought not to be over confident in Matters of Pedigrees and Arms much above four hundred Years; nay, the learned Sir *Henry Spelman* makes it a Doubt, whether we should venture so far; but I shall cease this Discourse, as offensive to many, who value themselves too much upon genealogical Rolls of more than double that Date.

Having thus, with as much Brevity as I could, gone through the original and progressive Rise of Arms in general, and therein been naturally led to touch, in some Measure, upon the changing of Arms, and the Rise of particular Bearings, I shall now proceed to continue this Practice of the Ancients, and from thence

ſhew the many and various Changes to which theſe Tokens call'd Arms have been ſubject, together with their ſeveral Intendments thereupon.

The common and ordinary Cauſes for the Change of Arms, *Meneſtrier* reckons to be ſix, *viz.* Succeſſion to Sovereignties, Religion, ſome ſignal Accidents or Events, Alteration of Eſtate or Condition to better or worſe, the taking or changing of Over-Lords or Superiors, and Adoption. As to the firſt, we need go no farther than *Scotland*, where is an Inſtance in the illuſtrious Family of the *Stewarts*, who aſcending the Throne of that Realm, quitted their paternal Coat for the Imperial Enſign; which (as may be ſaid) cannot in a ſtrict Senſe be properly call'd Arms, but rather Enſigns of Royal or Publick Authority. From this Reaſon of Change ariſe that Diſtinction of Arms of Dominions, as whether by Succeſſion, Election, Pretention, or Conqueſt.

The ſecond Cauſe of Change, *viz.* Religion I have in a great Meaſure exemplified in my late Diſcourſe upon the Holy War, therefore ſhall add no more; but that as our Author informs us, many Prelates, out of Humility and Piety, left their own Arms, and took new Devices compos'd of religious Emblems, ſuch as Croſſes, Mitres, Keys, Croſiers, Cyphers of the holy Name of Jeſus, Figures of the holy Mother, titular Saints, *&c.* many of which becoming afterwards Arms of Eccleſiaſtical Offices, have in latter Times been marſhall'd with the paternal ones of the Incumbents, as I have largely made appear from my Additions to *Guillim*'s laſt Section. As the Humours of Countries have been particular in their Choices, ſo

Italy,

Italy, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, are remarkable for these Devices; having (the two latter especially) many religious Characters, such as *Ave Maria's*, and other religious Characters in their paternal Arms, occasioned, I suppose, from their continued Wars with the *Moors*, from whom they were proper Distinctions.

The third asserted Cause of the Change of Arms, are certain and signal Accidents or Events. Of these I have met many, to which I give very little Credit. *Camden*, in his Remains, gives us several; particularly, *Vere's* shooting Star; the Story of the Belt for the Original of *Beauchamp*'s Fess, also that of *Lorrain*'s three Alerions upon a Bend, already mentioned, which they tell you was occasioned by his shooting at once three of those Birds from off the Tower of *Jerusalem*, upon the Direction of a prophetick Person, who had thereupon prophesied his Success, which accordingly happened; though, in my humble Opinion, the true Cause was, only because Alerion is an Anagram to *Lorrain*, an old way of Writing, and a Bearing as much in Use at that Service, as Rebus's, and the like, were common in their Inventions: Of which hereafter.

Golut the *French* Herald is grosly tax'd with Forgeries of this Kind, particularly in his Origin of the Arms of *Grammont*. And I remember a like Story of the *Padilla's* in *Spain*, who are said to have received both their Names and Arms from their defending a Pass against the *Moors* with the Peel of an Oven, which *Padilla* in *Spanish* signifies: But *Vargas* laughs at this Original, and tells us, that the Name being elder, the Coat was composed to allude thereto, after

the Example of the Arms of *Castile* and *Leon*; a Custom at that Time very prevalent among the *Spaniards*; and, as I may add, among other Nations too, as hereafter will appear. He adds too, that he had observed many of their antient Nobility were to blame in this Point; for not having like Reasons for their Arms, with many whose brave Actions against the *Moors* had gained them Atchievements allusive thereto, they began to frame these Fictions, that they might appear alike considerable: And I cannot but fancy, some very considerable Families among our Brethren the *Scots*, have been more than a little inventive that Way; but I shall leave these kind of Originations to be judged at Discretion. As to such fortunate Events, as under Providence, may be supposed the Effects of true Fortitude and Loyalty, they have frequently sunk old Arms, for such new ones as might suitably express such Events and Merit, or at least subjected them to such Alterations or Additions as might effect the same constituting Arms of general and special Concession; by which I mean new Grants of Arms, or Augmentations to old Arms, of which I have more fully treated in my Improvements upon *Guillim*.

The fourth Cause of the Change of Arms laid down by our Author, is the Alteration of Estate or Condition to better or worse, of which he gives several Instances out of *Italy* and *Germany*, during the Wars of the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelines*; but these, and what else may be produced to that End, being so relative to the first and ensuing Cause, I omit them.

The

The fifth Cause asserted, is the taking or changing of Over-Lords and Superiors, which will be found one of the most considerable, as having not only given Arms to Communities, and to many *Nobiles Majores*, but to unknown Numbers of the *Nobiles Minores*, or private Gentry, in most Kingdoms, particularly those of *Great Britain*. *Menestrier* gives as Instance for the former, *inter alios*, the Arms, or rather Device of *Avignon*; which being Argent, a Falcon, Proper, till subject to the Pope, they became then chang'd for the Pontifical Keys.

But as my Intent at this Time in these antient Practices is to consider rather Arms of Families than other Ensigns, I will hasten to my Purpose, and begin with those of my own Country.

All Men acquainted with History, know, that after the Conquest the Lands of *England* were in the Hands of the Conqueror and his Issue, and such of his particular Followers and Friends as he had granted them to by Tenures, to serve him and them during their Wars in their Persons, and with their several Tenants, Vassals, and Dependants. Hence grew the Distinction of Knight, Esquire, Yeoman, *&c.* which antiently were Names of Service, the former holding their Lands by the antient Tenure of Knights Service, and the Esquire having his Name in Regard of his Attendance on the Body of some noble Peer, or great Person, in quality of Armour-Bearer, or the like, whence they were term'd *Armigeri* and *Scutiferi*, and not as the mistaken Notion is, because they bore Arms in their own Right. Now these great Men granted part of these their Tenures to other Per-

ſons ally'd to them, either in Blood, Favour, or Affection, either upon like Terms, to hold as free of them as they did of the Crown, or elſe ſuch others as they thought meet, giving them, or allowing them to take at the ſame time Coat-Armours, which were frequently Parts of their own, with various Differences and Diſtinctions. So thus by the Bounty of the greater, riſe the leſſer Nobility or Gentry: Thus as the Earl of *Cheſter* bore Garbs, many Gentlemen, his Dependants or Clients of that County bore Wheat Sheafs: And whereas the old Earl of *Warwick* bore Checquy, Or, and Azure, a Chevron, Ermine, many thereabouts took Checquy and Ermine in different manners. In *Leiceſterſhire*, and the Countries confining, diverſe bore Cinquefoiles, alluding to the Arms of the antient Earls of *Leiceſter*, which were Gules, a Cinquefoile, Ermine. In *Cumberland*, where the old Barons of *Kendal* were ſeated, and its Confines, many took their very Bearing in different Colours, and with different Charges on the Canton: The ſaid Barons Arms being Argent, two Bars and a Canton, Gules, on the latter a Lion paſſant, Or. Thus in like manner did many Families in *Norfolk* riſe from the noble Houſes of *Vere*, *Strange*, *Ufford*, &c. and the ſame might be ſaid of moſt Counties in the Kingdom.

About this Time, ſaith Mr. *Camden*, began the Diſtinction betwixt Gentlemen of Coat-Armour, and Gentlemen of Blood, and he who bore Arms by Deſcent from his Grandfather, was to all Purpoſes held a Gentleman of Blood.

The *Scots*, as Sir *George Mackenzie* and Mr. *Nisbet* inform us, had the ſame Practice; as for inſtance, in

and

and about *Annandale*, the Seat of the old Lords of *Annan*, who carried as Arms a Saltire and Chief, many took like Figures in different Tinctures, and accompanied with others, particularly, the *Bruces*, *Murrays*, *Johnstons*, *Jardins*, *Kilpatricks*, and several others. In *Douglassdale*, and other Countries possessed by the *Douglasses*, many bore Stars part of their Arms: And in *Fifeshire*, Lions were frequently born in regard to the *Mackduffs*, Earls and Over-Lords of *Fife*. In *Angus* also, he tells us, was the like Figure continued, on Account of those antient Earls. He farther tells us, that in the Shires where the *Stewarts* of old were landed, and had Interest, many Families bore Checquy, as the Lords *Ross* and *Semple*, *Houston* of that *Ilk*, *Brisben* of *Bishoptown*, *Hall* of *Fulbar*, *Fleming* of *Barachon*, *Shaw* of *Bargaran*, and those of the Name of *Spruel*, with several others seated in the Shire of *Renfrew*, and other Countries belonging to that illustrious House.

The same Custom, in a manner, was also in *Italy* and *Spain*, according to *Menestrier*; he particularly instances the four principal Families in *Plaisans*, *viz.* *Angui*, *Fontana*, *Landi*, and *Scoti*, whose Arms were carried by their Clients and Vassals, only with this Difference, that they were marshall'd or composed with their own paternal Coats; of which manner of bearing Arms I have treated more largely in my Additions to *Guillim* in his last Section, under the Head Marshalling, *&c.* wherefore I shall conclude these Observations with telling you, that Assumptions of this Nature have been termed Arms of Patronage, Gratitude, and Affection.

The

The sixth and last Cause which *Menestrier* sets down as common, for the changing or altering of Arms is Adoption, which is an Act whereby one, or many, are brought into a Family; as the Lawyers say, *Actus legitimus per quem quis in alienam recipitur familiam*: Invented for the Comfort of such as had no Issue to continue their Names, &c. to Posterity. Thus *William* Lord *Percie* having only a Daughter, adopted his Son in Law *Jocelin de Lavania*, and enjoined him to disuse his own Name and Arms, and take upon him the Name and Arms of *Percie*; which he accordingly did till Marshalling came in Mode, when both Coats were quartered together. And again, *Henry Percie*, Earl of *Northumberland*, marrying for his second Wife the Lady *Lucy*, with whom he had a very great Estate, but no Issue, did with the said Lady's Consent give the said Estate to his Son *Henry Percie* by a former Marriage, surnamed *Hotspur*, upon Condition, that he and his Heirs marshalled the Arms of the said Lady with those of *Percie*, which was accordingly observed. The same Practice hath been frequent in *Scotland*, as appears by many Instances given by that elaborate Gentleman Mr. *Nisbet*, in his Essay on the antient and modern Use of Armories; who lays down the following Observations.

" Lawyers, saith he, tells us, that when the Adopt-
" ed as well as the Adopter is noble, he loseth no-
" thing of his native Nobility; *quia Dignitas per A-*
" *doptionem acquiritur vel augetur non minuitur*; nei-
" ther if the Adopter be ignoble, shall the Person a-
" dopted, if noble, lose the Nobility of his Birth; for
" *Adoptio*

" *Adoptio mutat Gentem non Genus:* But this is no
" way relative to Arms.

Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his Science of Heraldry, tells us, " That the most learned Antiquaries and " Lawyers do conclude, that when a Person leaves " his Estate to another, upon Condition that he shall " bear the Disponer's Name and Arms, he who is to " succeed, is not by Condition obliged to lay aside his " own Name and Arms, but may marshal them with " those of the Disponer, except he shall in the Insti- " tution, particularly prohibit the bearing of any Arms " besides his own.

But here may arise another Question, *i. e.* When a Person noble adopts an ignoble one, whether the latter doth become noble by such Adoption? *Hopingius* (saith Mr. *Nisbet*) *de Jure Insignium*, Cap. 7. is for the affirmative; but then (adds he) generally all Lawyers are for the negative; and tell us, *Nobilem ex ignobili adoptio non facit*; and that the ignoble adopted has no Right by that Adoption to the Arms of the noble Adopter, though he may enjoy his Estate: And the Reason, as I may add, is, because though his Estate, like Goods or Chattels, may be alienable, yet Arms being by common Custom and Royal Decrees become the Ensigns of Nobility, and Dignity cannot; for as no Man may arrogate to himself any Dignity, so neither can he dispone any of which he was possest without the King's Consent, whose Property alone, as the Fountain of all Honours, it is to nobilitate; which such Donations, if allowed, would effect and encroach on the prime Prerogative of a Crown. Of this Opinion

nion is Sir *John Ferne*, who regrets ſuch Succeſſions, of which he ſays he had obſerved ſeveral in *England*. His Rules are much the ſame as delivered, ſave with this Addition, that if the Adopter be of greater Blood than the Adopted, his Arms ſhall ever have Precedence.

But to adjuſt all Diſputes ariſing upon Donations of this Nature, the Cuſtom of *England* now is, and for ſome Time paſt hath been, for Perſons ſo adopted or enjoined, to apply to his Majeſty for his ſpecial Warrant, to empower them to fulfill the Will and Orders of the Diſponers, or to the Parliament for an Act to that Effect; of both which we have lately had Inſtances.

Having now gone through Monſieur *Meneſtrier's* ſix aſſerted common Cauſes for the altering and changing of Arms, I ſhall add to them four more, *viz.* Honourable Feus, or Fiefs, Great Offices, Adherence to Parties, and the Names of Families.

As to the firſt, 'tis obſervable, that when the Antients by Match, Deſcent, or otherwiſe, became poſſeſſed of any conſiderable Eſtate to which was annexed any Honour or Dignity therewith alſo deſcendable, they frequently dropped their own paternal Bearing, and carried that of the Honour or Dignity which they received, till the more regular Practice of Marſhalling found Birth; at which Time indeed they became quartered with the paternal ones, and generally, in the firſt Place, in regard of their Dignity; which Cuſtom has been of great Vogue in *Scotland*, as Mr. *Nisbet* makes clear by numerous Inſtances. As to the ſecond, I mean great Offices, I ſhall mention only the antient

Fitz-

Fitz-Walters, who being made Lords *Butlers* of *Ireland*, took upon them the Name of *Butler*, and drop'd their old Coat of Or, a Chief indented, Azure, for that of the three covered Cups, alluding to their Designation and Office; which they carried entire and single, till after Customs taught them to marshal the same with their paternal Coat. And for the third, *viz.* Inclination to Parties, *Italy* and *Germany* afford numerous Instances during the Disputes of the *Guelphs* and *Gibbelines*; as doth also the Wars of the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, whose white and red Roses, so frequently to be met in our *English* Arms, were often taken to declare the Parties whose Interest they espoused.

I come now to my fourth and last Occasion, of the taking or altering of Arms; I mean Names of Families, and this I take to be full as considerable as any yet mentioned; for they see but short who fancy them novel, and should read more who reckon them of little Esteem. The Arms of *Castile* and *Leon* being allusive, many Grandees and others of *Spain* took Arms of the like Nature; but whether the Example of *Spain* might Influence such Practice in other Nations, I will not determine.

Such as would argue against these kind of Bearings which the *French* term speaking ones, *Armes parlantes*, and the *English* and *Scots* canting Arms or Rebus's, make use of the Antiquity of Arms before Surnames, and thence conclude, that where Arms and Names thus accord, the Surnames were taken from the Arms, and not the Arms from the Names. To this I answer, that could not be the Case in the forecited

Instance

Instance of those of *Castile* and *Leon*, nor in such as complimented that Court by an Imitation. And besides, as Names have been ever in all Nations conformable to the Nature of Accidents, and have been given and taken upon various Emergencies long before hereditary Surnames became of Use, why might not Arms be conformable to them, and be made referential to such Accidents, Events, or Qualities as first occasioned them; and so be continued together in an hereditary manner agreeable to this latter Mode? I see no Cause; depend upon it, many Persons well approving their Names and their Occasions, suited their armorial Bearings thereto. Besides, if it were not so, why are Devices of this Kind called Speaking Arms, Canting Arms, Rebus's, or the like? These Epithets would otherwise better have suited their Names, as the latest Assumptions: Wherefore, taking this Matter for granted, I will proceed to some few Examples. *Hugh Lupus*, or *de Lupp*, the great and first Earl of *Chester*, bore for his Arms, Azure, a Wolf's Head erased, Argent; and *Roger Malmains*, a Baron of the same Date, Azure, three sinister or left Hands, Argent. 'Tis not amiss to observe, that the Reference of Arms to Names is discernable many Ways; sometimes do they directly express the Name, as *Salmon*, three Salmons; *Turbet*, three Turbots; *Trewet*, three Trewets; *Bernard*, a Bear, and the like; sometimes more obscurely, and in another Dialect, as the two first Instances, *Ursone* a Bear, *Arundel*, six Swallows from *Hirundellus*; sometimes the initial Letters only are used, as *Toft*, three Text T's ℂ, and the like; *Sweeting*, three Violins; *Stourton*, six Fountains or

 Rivers;

Rivers; and *Wallop*, a Bend Wavy, representing the River *Wallop*, from whence this Family had its Name, as the other had from the River *Stour*; with numerous other instances which might be brought; but for those I refer you to my Introduction to *Guillim*'s Display, and conclude my Discourse upon the various Causes or Occasions of particular Bearings.

Having treated, as I think, sufficiently of the Rise and Progress of Arms in general, and of the sundry Figures which compose them, I shall now proceed to a more close Definition, and the Ends to which we at this Day use them.

Arms then, from what has been said, may be defined hereditary Marks of Honour and Descent, composed of certain Tinctures and Figures, either assumed, or else granted by Sovereigns, to distinguish Difference, and illustrate Persons, Families, and Communities.

When voluntary Assumptions became restrained by Regal Authority, is what I would gladly be informed of. I believe 'twas in some Countries sooner than in others, according as they improved in the Practice of Arms. This manner of Choice was long a Custom among the better Sort in *England*, as was also the giving and granting of Arms from one Person to another, before the thorough Regulation thereof; several of which Grants you may see at Length in *Camden*'s Remains, and in my Introduction to *Guillim*. Nor have I found any Edict, &c. to restrain such Practice till the special Prohibition of King *Henry* V. who by Proclamation did inhibit all Persons for Time to come, of what State or Degree soever,

to

to take or aſſume Arms without Licence from him, or the proper Officers appointed to grant the ſame, unleſs they had a Right thereto from their Anceſtors, excepting ſuch as had ſerved him at the Battel of *Agencourt*. Here a Right from Anceſtors is allowed without queſtioning the Means by which they gained them; and hence probably, or as is certain upon like Reaſon, is Preſcription ſtill allowed: That is, ſhould a Perſon upon any Challenge of his Right make it appear, that thoſe Arms challenged had been quietly enjoyed and uſed upon proper Occaſions by his Anceſtors Time out of Mind, (though no regular Entrance of the ſame appear) which Time is generally computed at fourſcore or an hundred Years; ſuch their uninterrupted uſing the ſame, ſhall be adjudged a Right equal to any regular Conceſſion or Grant.

The principal Ends to which Arms are uſed, may be ſaid to be, *First*, To diſtinguiſh the noble and deſerving from the ignoble and baſe, being now-a-days Enſigns of Merit conferred by Princes on their deſerving Subjects. *Secondly*, To difference and diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Branches or younger Houſes of Families from the elder, and thoſe Cadets one from another. Of the Means by which this was and is effected, I ſhall ſpeak by and by, though but ſlightly, it being a Subject not only of the greateſt Scope, but moſt intricate Nature; and of which I have written a Treatiſe ſeparate and entire, to which I was induced by that ingenious Eſſay of Mr. *Nisbet*'s upon the ſame Subject, with this Difference, that mine relates chiefly to the Practice of our own antient Nobility and Gentry, as his doth of the *Scots*; but alſo containing his many

Inſtances, together with the Practice of foreign Nations in that particular; and a Scheme, proving that Differences may be fixed, and the principal or paternal Coat preſerved entire, even through the moſt remote Degrees, to the end of Time; and that by a Method ſo natural and dependant upon the common Rules of the Science, as that a common Capacity ſhall at one View ſee the Bearer's relation to the firſt Anceſtor, though never ſo remote, and at never ſo great a diſtance of Time; which Treatiſe, as it is ready for the Preſs, I purpoſe to publiſh with the firſt Opportunity.

The third End to which Arms were deſigned, was, as mentioned in my Definition, to illuſtrate Perſons Families and Communities, with Enſigns of noble Deſcent, and other Additaments of Honour, ſuitably diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral and different Ranks in Honour or Dignity; of which alſo I ſhall ſpeak, when I come to the external Ornaments of the Shield.

By the Practice of Arms we perceive the Alliances of many antient and noble Families, which having eſcaped Hiſtory, could not otherwiſe have been known; many Inſtances of which I have given in my Additions to *Guillim*, but particularly in my late mentioned Treatiſe upon Marks of Cadency, *&c.* as yet not publiſhed.

When I think of theſe noble and excellent Intendments, and how under regular and fair Practice, Deſcents and Alliances would be ſtill diſcernable by Arms; I cannot but regret the too common Practice of late Years. I believe there have been but few Officers of Arms, under what Denomination ſoever,

 but

but would have all Men believe Arms to be not only Enſigns of Honour and Merit, but alſo plain and true Documents of the ſeveral Intendments aſcrib'd to them; yet one would think they themſelves had but little Regard to theſe Matters, when they intermix new Families with old ones, and deſtroy the very Means by which ſuch Documents might appear: I mean by granting the Arms of antient Families in different Tinctures, or their principal Figures with petty Alterations, additional or ſubſtractive to our *Novi*, or new Gentry; whoſe Relation at beſt conſiſts many Times meerly in Name. I have ſeen many of theſe Coats, and been deceived, believing them to belong to Cadets of ſome of our antient Nobility or Gentry; when upon further Enquiry I have found them to be Grants to Upſtarts of yeſterday; whoſe Relation was nothing to the old Houſes, and whoſe Merit, ſeemingly by the Preamble, little more than paying the Patent Fees. Theſe Gentlemen ſure either forgot the Practice of the Ancients, or diſpenſed with it out of an extream Complaiſance to their Clients. I am ſenſible how prevalent the Deſire of being thought Antient is in this Kingdom; and that moſt upon the Acquiſition of an Eſtate, deſire in their Applications for Arms to be tack'd to ſome Family or other, and that they may be indulged to continue a Bearing, which it may be they had many Years unjuſtly uſurped to the Prejudice of ſome Family more worthy, or ſomething very near it, leſt by too great an Alteration, the Vulgar might diſcern the Date of their Nobility. But why the Kings of Arms and Heralds, unto whom all Matters of Honour and Arms are committed, upon a

Presumption that their great Reading and Knowledge therein, would preserve all Things in a regular and proper Channel, are so very obliging, they know best. It has been the Opinion of some, not the least among their Predecessors, that new Families ought to be distinguished by entire new Arms: And I will venture to add too, that if the principal, most instructive, and most entertaining End and Intent of Arms be regarded, such new Coats ought to express the particular Rise, *&c.* of each *Novus*; and, above all Things, be composed of Figures, as wide as may be, from those born by elder Families of the same or like Names: That so Posterity may discern both the Time and Manner of their Rise, and that Families may proceed distinctly on without falling foul of another. I am sure there is not one Method of rising, either Ecclesiastick, Civil, or Military, or by the Sciences, Merchandise, or Trade; nor any Trust or Post, from the highest to the lowest Magistrate, but what with little Trouble might find significant Emblems, whereby to be intelligibly expressed: And this, as it is not only the End and Design of Grants, but also an entertaining Exercise, one would think it should engage those Gentlemen, who by their Places have an Opportunity of thus shewing their Wit and Learning, to do it more frequently.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the witty and adapt Devices of many of the Antients, and some former Kings of Arms: I shall instance in this Place only one, which was learned *Camden*'s, and given to that brave Sailor Sir *Francis Drake*. The Coat was Sable, a Fess wavy, (resembling the Ocean on which his Merit ap-

peared) between the two Pole Stars; ſhewing the Height thereof in his Progreſs from Pole to Pole: Which ſaid Coat, or Device, was yet farther illuſtrated by his Creſt or Cognizance, *viz.* upon a Wreath, the terreſtrial Globe traverſed by his Ship in full Rigging, and guided by an Hand from out the Clouds, with this modeſt and juſt Motto, *Auxilio Divino.*

If to this I ſhould oppoſe many late Grants, I might be thought to aim at perſonal Reflections, rather than any improving of Science; and therefore I ſhall mention but one; nor would I that, but for the too frequency of its Uſe. This is an Augmentation granted but t'other Day to a wealthy and worthy Gentleman for Merit, in actual and conſiderable Services performed by him; where the Addition to the Coat very wittily and well expreſſeth them; but then the Creſt, in my humble Opinion, is ridiculous, being upon a Wreath, a great braſs Ship-Gun erect, and ſupported by a Martin, Proper; which is a little Creature not much unlike a Ferret or Weeſel, but of a brown Colour, with a white Belly, *&c.* The Reaſon why the Martin is there, is, if I judge right, becauſe it was the old Creſt, alluding to the Name, which is *Martin*; and granted, if my Memory doth not deceive me, by Mr. *Clarencieulx Cook, temp. Eliz. Reg.* But why it muſt be now in ſo unnatural a manner, let the Author ſhew Cauſe. If a Patent may expreſs a great Gun to be ſupported by a Creature which can almoſt draw it ſelf through the Touch-hole, or a Sun deſcending from the Chief be termed riſing, and the like, and ſuch Unnaturalities ſtill be allowed fair and regular Devices; I ſhould think, with ſome others, that Heraldry

was

was only a Jargon of bombaſt Incoherences, a meer Catch-Penny, to gull or cozen the Ignorant. But I hope I have ſhewn the contrary; therefore ſhall only add, that theſe, and ſuch like inconſiderate Practices, have rendred Armory and its Profeſſors of leſs Eſteem, and deterred many from ſtudying ſufficient to know either its Beauties or Uſe; as it muſt alſo both anger and puzzle our brave and old Nobility, to ſee their Enſigns of ſo little Eſteem, even among thoſe who teach them, to believe they are ſacred *Teſſeras* of their Deſcents and Qualities: Which juſt Indignation, together with the eaſy Acceſs of our modern *Novi* to Arms, hath ſo wrought upon ſome, as that they ſcarce regard the Enſigns of their own Deſcents; nay, ſome lay them quite aſide. But to return.

Theſe Arms being placed upon the Fronts, and other Parts, of noble and antient Seats, ſhew Travellers to whom they did formerly belong, and oftentimes whoſe they at preſent are; as they inform us alſo who were the Founders and Benefactors of antient Abbies, Churches, and other religious Houſes; and alſo Colleges, as witneſs well thoſe in our two famous Univerſities; and the numerous and other publick Buildings, ſuch as Hoſpitals, Alms-Houſes, and the like, ſo frequent in our Kingdom; particularly, in and near the antient and famous City of *London*. They infer alſo a right of Seniority, and the like, when affixed over Town-Halls, *&c.* and in great Markets at the publick Mart-Houſe; as thus, in *Clare-Market*, *Covent-Garden*, the Arms of the *Hollis*'s, Earls of *Clare*, after Duke of *Newcaſtle*, with the Quarterings, Supporters, Coronet, *&c.* are curiouſly performed in

Sculpture, and affixed upon the Market-Houſe, to ſhew unto whom the ſame doth belong, and by whom held; its Denomination being alſo to the ſame Purpoſe.

Thus having, with as much Brevity as the Nature of my Subject would admit, traced Arms and Armory from their Original, through all their gradual Improvements, together with ſuch Obſervations upon their Nature, Excellence, Uſe, and Abuſe, as I thought material; I ſhall forthwith enter upon my ſecond Deſign, *viz.* Rules for attaining the true Knowledge of Armory, or as is commonly underſtood of Blazon, &c.

An

AN

ESSAY,

SHEWING

The neceſſary Rules for attaining to the true Knowledge of ARMORY.

CHAP. I.

ARMORY is a Branch, and no ſmall Part of the antient and noble Science of Heraldry; the Skill whereof conſiſts in blazoning and marſhalling; which latter is a compoſing or joining of ſeveral Arms in one Shield, to expreſs various Intendments, of which

I ſhall treat more particularly at the cloſe of this Work, and proceed now with my firſt Diviſion.

Blazon is an obſolete *French* Word, as Mr. *Nisbet* informs me, ſignifying the winding of an Horn, and taken in Uſe from an old Cuſtom frequent at Tournaments, where the Heralds uſed to ſummon the Juſters when they took Cognizance of their armorial Bearings; but to Blazon, (in this Science) is merely to deſcribe the Things born in proper Terms according to their ſeveral Geſtures, Poſitions and Tinctures; in which Care ought to be particularly obſerved, becauſe the adding or omitting any Part, is oftentimes an Alteration of the Coat.

I define Blazon to be merely Deſcription, in Oppoſition to many, who not underſtanding Sir *John Fern*, will needs have the Deſcription of the Things born, attended with the Qualities of the Creatures, and the Virtues of the Bearers. He ſaith, *Blazonia eſt recitatio, vel commemoratio alicujus virtutis, ſub quibuſdam ſignis abundè, & verè laudare, aut decorum dicere:* But *Blazonia* in this Place ſerves as *Arma*, and means directly the Arms themſelves, not Blazon.

In blazoning a Coat, you muſt ever begin with the Field, and ſo proceed to the next immediate Charge. By an immediate Charge, I mean, when there is more than one, that which is neareſt, and moſt immediately occupies the Field, as in the Center, or the like: Thus in the Coat of *Bennet* Lord *Tankerville*, the Bezant is firſt named, as next immediately in the Field; and this is the Caſe generally with all the Ordinaries when they are born betwixt Figures, of what Kind or Nature ſoever: And when Charges are born one upon another,

another, we term them Supercharges, and always mention them after the general or prior Charge on which they are placed.

As to the Repetition of the Words *of*, *and with*, and the like, which many tell us is ſo unpardonable, a Crime, I ſhall only ſay, that I take the meaning of the Rule to be this: That Tautology (as in all Writing or Talking) ought in this Caſe to be particularly avoided, and that your Blazons, if expreſſive, are the more beautiful, the more conciſe they are: And this I think may ſerve for ſuch general Rules as hitherto are neceſſary.

As Method in Works of this Nature ſtrengthens Memory, and much facilitates the attaining of Knowledge; ſo I know no Author's ſo fit for my Purpoſe, as that laid down in *Guillim*'s, or rather Dr. *Berkam*'s Diſplay: To which I ſhall pretty much keep. To proceed, then, I ſhall conſider Arms according to his Diviſion into their Accidents and Parts; of which latter anon.

By the Accidents of Arms, he means their Tincture and Differences; which latter are either certain Additaments, by which the younger Sons of Families, and the Houſes they conſtitute, are differenced and diſtinguiſhed from the elder and direct Line; or elſe, certain Badges of Diſgrace, which he from *Leigh* terms Abatements of Honour: Of both which hereafter.

By Tincture, is meant the ſeveral ſettled Metals, Colours, and Furs, uſed in Arms, among which many very ſtrenuouſly argue a Precedency. And *Leigh* and ſome others have, (as I think,) miſpent a great deal

of Time to find out the Virtues they repreſent, both ſimply, and when united together: And I have ſeen a Patent or two in thoſe Puritan Times, whoſe Blazons did accord thereto. But for my part, I think, as many particular Intendments eſſentially require oftentimes a particular Colour, the better to compoſe the Emblem; ſo what is found moſt agreeable thereto ought to be preferred, and depend upon it; 'tis every where ſo among ſuch as are Judges.

The Metals and Colours in Uſe are Or, Argent, Sable, Gules, Azure, Vert, Purpure, Tenne, and Sanguine, which in *Engliſh* are Gold, Silver, Black, Red, Blew, Green, Purple, Tawney, and Murray or Sanguine; which two latter being Staynard Colours, are ſeldom, if ever, to be met with among Arms of Families.

'Tis obſervable, that in compoſing theſe Arms, Metals and Colours go together; which was undoubtedly introduced, as well to repreſent them at the greater Diſtance, as to imitate the military Caſſocks or Surcoats of the Antients, who were obſerved to embroider their Titia, or Cloth of Gold and Silver, with Figures in Colours of Silk, and their coloured Silk on the contrary with Gold and Silver; and hence is it that there is a general and ſtanding Rule, that Metal ſhall never be placed upon Metal, nor Colour upon Colour. Yet this Rule in antient Times had its Exceptions, as particularly, in Differences or Marks of Cadency, and ſome extraordinary Arms, as thoſe of the King of *Jeruſalem*, which the *French* term Arms of Enquiry, or to be enquired into. There have been ſome few Inſtances of leſſer Antiquity, eſpecially of

Bordures,

Bordures, Chiefs, and the like, which the *French* term, Coaſſu, that is, ſewed to the Field, and not charged thereupon; to avoid breaking the aforeſaid Rule.

Before I ſhut up my Diſcourſe upon theſe Colours, I ſhall juſt take as much Notice of their being called by the Planets precious Stones, Days of the Week, *&c.* as to aſſure you, that the Heralds in all Nations laugh at the ſilly and whimſical Invention; as though Red, Blew, or any other, ceas'd ſo to be, by being upon the Back of any Prince or Nobleman: Beſides, Blazons of this ſort can never be tranſlated into any other Language, and therefore conſequently unintelligible.

The Furs uſed in Arms are generally Ermine and Vaire; but before I proceed to Examples thereof, I will make ſome mention of the Shield; that nothing may irregularly approach, before you are acquainted with what Obſervations may ſeem neceſſary thereto.

By the Shield in Arms is meant the original Shield uſed in War, and on which Arms were originally borne; which, as in Nature they have been in almoſt all manner of Shapes *, ſo may they in Mimick; no Form being denied to the Painter's fruitful Deſign.

The Surface of this Shield is term'd the Field; becauſe, as I ſuppoſe, it contains ſuch honourable Marks as antiently were acquired in the Field; which the ſaid

* *Vide* my Introduction to *Guillim*.

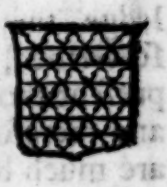
Surface,

Surface, as the Continent there repreſents. But now I will return to Furs.

The Furs, then, as I ſaid before, which Heralds have chiefly choſen, are Ermine and Vaire; each of which conſiſt of various Sorts. Ermine, as moſt commonly carried, is when the Ground is white, and the Spots with which it is poudered are black, as in the annexed Example; but when the Colours are otherwiſe, then ſay ſome of our *Engliſh* Heralds, their Names muſt alter too. Thus if the Ground be black, and the Spots white, they are Ermines; if Gold the Ground, and the Spots black, Erminois; if Counterly, the Ground be black, and the Spots gold, then is it Pean; and if the Ground white, and the Spots black, with one little red Hair on each ſide, then forſooth, are they Erminites. I believe, the Herald who might boaſt his fancied Improvement in theſe new Inventions, did not fatigue himſelf much about aſſigning Reaſons for Things, elſe he might have been ſo candid as to have told us how Erminites, which being a diminutive of Ermine, naturally ſignifying little Ermines, doth in Heraldry define theſe little red Hairs he ſpeaks of; and how the Addition of the Letter S to Ermine ſhews the reverſing of its Colour, together with the proper and natural meaning of his Erminois and Pean; for I fear now he is dead no other can.

The *French*, and all other Nations, even our Neighbours the *Scots*, laugh at us for theſe filly Fancies, and define ſuch Bearings by natural Definitions; as for the firſt and moſt general, they ſay ſimply *Hermines*; for the ſecond, *Contre Hermines*, or *de Sable ſemé*,

semé, des Hermines, d' Argent, or *d' Or*, &c. and for the fifth Form they know it not.



The other Fur said to be most in Use is Vaire; whose Figure is according to the Example annexed. In the Use of this, some old *English* Heralds have also had their Particularities; but for my part I shall follow the general Practice, by ever calling it Vaire, and mentioning the Tinctures of which it may be composed, if they happen not to be the most common and natural ones, *viz.* Argent and Azure; for then Vaire only is significant. Of the different Kinds of this Vaire used in *France*, and of Potent, Counter-potent, or Varry, Cuppy, *&c.* mentioned by some *English* Heralds, but seldom, if ever to be met with in *English* Arms; I have spoken at large in my Additions to *Guillim*, together with their Rise and Signification.

These several kinds of Furs are either under, or born upon Metal or Colour, for this Reason, I suppose, that they are ever composed of two Tinctures, yellow or white always one; and not from any particular Privilege, as some hint; for the like Practice is in all like Bearings, such as Componée, Checquy, Lozengy, and the like: And in all kinds of Figures born Proper, as the Term is for such as are used in their natural and proper Tinctures.

Before I close this my Discourse of Furs, I shall take Notice of one general Practice, as well among Foreigners as our selves, which I take to be very unnatural; that is, when we describe the Tinctures of which these Furs are composed, we do not use the Words

Words Yellow and White, but Or and Argent; as though either of those Metals could be part of a Fur's Composition: Nor do I think it a Reason to alledge, that those Colours among Arms in general are so termed, because in Arms they are intended to represent those real Metals, for in Furs they are not; and therefore white and blew, yellow and red, &c. are much better, and more natural Definitions.

Thus much for the Accidents of Arms at this Time; I will now proceed to their Parts, by which is understood the Shield, with its Charge and Figures; and the Ornaments without the Shield; of which in the last Chapter of this Work.

What is meant by Shield and Field too I have already told you; its Points then are next to be considered.

By the Points of a Shield or Escutcheon, are meant certain Points or Locations, in which the Figures or Charges of the Field happen to be particularly placed; whence particular Heed ought to be had thereto, for the more plain describing the Position or Seat of the Things born, for the same Figure in the very same Tinctures born in different Points, renders those Bearings as many different Arms.

These Points for Example are,

A The

A The dexter chief Point.
B The preciſe middle chief Point, generally expreſſed by in Chief ſimply.
C The ſiniſter chief Point.
D The Honour Point.
E The Feſſe Point.
F The Nombril Point.
G The dexter Baſe Point.
H The preciſe middle Baſe; expreſſed alſo by in Baſe ſimply.
I The ſiniſter Baſe Point.

So that when any Figure is found to occupy any Particular of theſe, we blazon it in Chief, in Feſſe, in Baſe, or in the dexter or ſiniſter chief Point, *&c.* as the ſame ſhall appear to be ſeated.

The *French*, according to *Meneſtrier*, divide the Field into five Threes, and a ſingle Baſe; and ſome differ from both Them and Us; but ſo long as the Seat of the Figure is directly implied, it matters not much, as I can ſee, whoſe Method is followed: This is our own, and ſignificant enough.

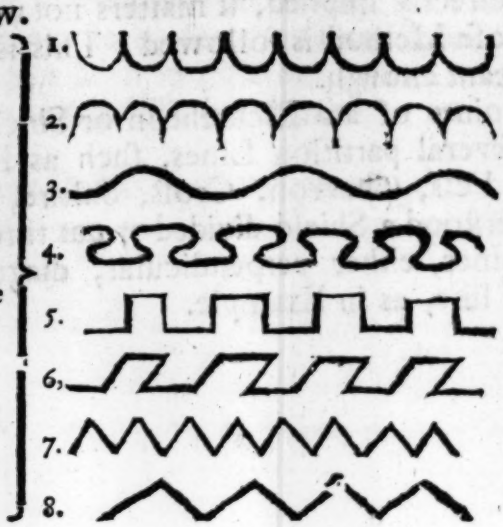
From theſe Points of an Eſcutcheon or Shield, I proceed to the ſeveral partition Lines, ſuch as Party per Pale, Bend, Feſs, Chevron, Croſs, Saltire, *&c.* by which is underſtood a Shield divided or cut through by a Line, or Lines, either perpendicular, diagonal, tranſverſe, or the like, as in Example.

Engl.

Eng. per Pale,	per Bend,	per Fess,	per Chevron,	per Cross,	per Saltire. or Gironnee.
French Parti,	Tranche,	Coupée,	la Pointe,	Ecartele, or Quarterly of four.	

We term these as above after the several Ordinaries, in regard, the Field seems to be divided in the midst of the Seat of the said Ordinaries. The *French* have all these Partitions, save the fourth, *viz.* per Chevron; such Form of Bearing they take and receive as one of their honourable Ordinaries, and call it a Point: Nor do they distinguish the rest by the Ordinaries, as is our Custom, but by the common Terms of Parti, Coupée, and the like, as above; in which their Method is somewhat shorter, but in no Case more intelligible or expressive.

These Lines have also their several Accidents; being sometimes engrailed, indented, wavy, or the like, as follow.



'Tis obſervable, that the two firſt and two laſt of theſe Lines differ from each other but little; the engrailed hath its Points turned outward, whereas the inveked turn in; the indented have its Teeth ſmall and many; whereas Dancetty hath but few and large; there ſeldom being uſed above three or four at the moſt. As to the ſundry Opinions of Heralds concerning the Derivations of theſe ſeveral Terms, *&c.* ſee my Additions to *Guillim.*

What gave Birth at firſt to the ſeveral partition Lines, Sir *George Mackenzie* thinks might be ſuch Cuts as the real Shield might ſuſtain in Action, which muſt undoubtedly be ſometimes one Way, ſometimes another.

What naturally occurs next to be conſidered, are thoſe Figures which are diſtinguiſhed by the Name of Ordinaries, from their ordinary and frequent Uſe in Coat Armour. Of theſe ſome are termed honourable ones, which according to *Leigh* and ſome others, (fond of that Number) are ſaid to be nine, *viz.* The Croſs, Chief, Pale, Bend, Feſs, Ineſcutcheon, Chevron, Saltire, and Bar. The *French* take into their *Pieces Honorables*, their Bar; which is our Bend ſiniſter, the Bordure, and Pointe; but the Difference in theſe Cuſtoms being but trifling, I ſhall avoid any Diſpute, and proceed to the firſt Inſtance, *viz.* The Croſs, of which, as I told you long ſince, there being a great Variety of Forms, I have given Examples of a few, ſo many at leaſt as may enable the Reader to know and underſtand ſuch as he may meet in the enſuing Blazons of the Nobilities Arms.

Such Examples as I think neceſſary to give of the various Forms of Croſſes take as follow.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

A Croſs, Wavy, Moline, Pierced, Formée, or Pattee, Patonce, Flory.

7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

Potent, Croſlet, Ditto Fichée, Bottonée, Coup'd, and Round-pierced, Voided.

The firſt Inſtance is the plain Croſs, and is always underſtood by ſimply a Croſs; the next is a Croſs ondè, or wavy, which may ſerve to inſtruct you, that all theſe Croſſes, and all Ordinaries whatſoever, are in the Lines that form them liable to the ſeveral Accidents lately aſcribed to the partition Lines, and may as well be indented, Engrailed, Ragulée, or the like.

The third we term a Croſs Moline, or Milrind, Square-pierced in form of a Lozenge, in regard it reſembles the Iron of a Mill, more eſpecially as it is now

now pierced; in which Form it is not always, being born moſt frequently unpierced.

The fourth is a Croſs Formée, according to ſome; but by moſt pattée; becauſe its Extremities are broad and open.

The fifth is termed a Croſs Patonce, partly on the ſame Account; and ſometimes a Croſs Flory, in regard its Extremities reſemble in ſome Meaſure the Fleur de Lis; but the latter Name, I think, ought to be rather confined to the ſixth Inſtance, the Ends of which bear a nearer Reſemblance.

The ſeventh Example is the Croſs Potent; ſo called, becauſe its Extremities reſemble the Heads of Crutches; which in old *Engliſh* were called Potents, as the great *Chaucer* uſeth the Word.

So eld ſhe was that ſhe ne went,
Unleſs it was by a Potent.

The eighth is what Heralds called a Croſs-Croſlet; its Extremities being croſſed, thereby reſembling little Croſſes or Croſlets, *Crux Cruciata.* And the ninth is ſtill the ſame ſort of Croſs, but under another Accident; which adds to its Blazon another Term, being called a Croſs-croſlet Fichée; which is an old *French* Word, ſignifying Fixable, from the Latin *Figo*, as you may diſcern the bottom Limb to be.

The tenth is called a Croſs Bottony, or Bottonée, from the Knots or Buttons at its Extremities. And the eleventh a Croſs Coup'd, and round pierced; the Term coup'd ſignifying, that its Extremities are ſevered

 from

from thoſe of the Shield; and my mentioning round pierced, is a Leſſon to inform you, that as not only Croſſes, but variety of Things are liable to the ſame Accident of being pierced after different Forms, that ſuch Form you muſt be ever careful to expreſs. It may not be improper alſo to note here, that as theſe Croſſes, and thoſe other Figures hinted, are alſo liable to Charges of the ſame Form; the Means to diſtinguiſh ſuch Charges from piercing, is by obſerving, whether the Figure in Queſtion agreeth with the Field in Tincture or not; if it doth, 'tis a piercing; if not, a Charge; and ought as ſuch to be blazoned: Let *Leigh* ſay what he will.

The twelfth and laſt Example I thought neceſſary to inſert in this Place, is a Croſs Voided; to diſtinguiſh betwixt which, and one Croſs being born upon another, the Obſervations juſt now given in relation to piercing, hold Good.

You are alſo to obſerve, that not only the plain Croſs is liable to thoſe Accidents of piercing and voiding, but every one of them, and alſo moſt of the other Ordinaries in Uſe; and that the Rules laid down for them, ſerve to all Bearings whatſoever, when ſo voided or pierced.

There is another Kind of a voided Croſs, which is by old Heralds term'd Recercele, being voided entirely throughout: An Inſtance of which you will find in the Lord *Willoughby*'s Plate.

Thus

Thus much of the Croſs. The next honourable Ordinary in Courſe to be conſidered is the Chief; which takes Name from the *French* | Word Chef, ſignifying the Head, as it ſeemingly is to the Shield. Its Content in the Field is a third Part, as in the Example.

The Pale preſents it ſelf next, and is uſed to ſignify Pales, or Palliſades of Defence. Its Content is alſo one third of the Field, and its Form as in the Example.

The Practice of *England* hath ſubdivided this Ordinary into Diminutives, as a Pallet, or little Pale, containing juſt half of the Pale; and that into Endorſes, which make juſt half of the Pallet, and fourth of the Pale; and theſe latter, they tell you, are never born but when a Pale is between them.

The next Ordinary is the Bend; which, according to moſt, repreſents the Shoulder Belt, on which Account it is often written *Baltheus humeralis*. Its Content is as ſaid of the others, except uncharged, when ſome fancy it but a fifth part; however, Foreigners make not that Diſtinction either of this or any other Ordinary, allowing a third to all. 'Tis drawn as in the Cut, and according to our Cuſtom hath its Diminutives alſo; as for Inſtance, firſt,

The Bendlet, which is juſt half of the Bend; 2dly, a Garter; the 3^{d}, Part; the 4th, a Coſt, or Cottice, never born but when a Bend is between two, and which, they tell you, is a Quarter of the Bend; and

 the

the fifth, a Ribbond, the half of that. But the *French* and other Nations are ignorant of these Subdivisions, and let there be born what Number there will, generally term them so many Bandes, Pales, Bars, *&c.* in which, as the Custom is general, I think it best: Besides, we, with all our invented nominal Distinctions, cannot preserve the Order thereby aim'd at.

We have also the Bend sinister, which is a like Figure, only drawing its beginning from the sinister Chief, as the Bend (always simply express'd) doth from the dexter.

This Ordinary, the *French* and all others understand by a Bar.

Its Diminutives, according to us, are the Scarpe, or Scarfe, and the Battoon; which in *England* hath been very frequently taken as a Note of bastardy or illegitimacy.

The next Ordinary in Course, is, the Fess; whose Content is also one third of the Field, as in the Cut annex'd. This Ordinary represents the military Zone, Girdle, or Belt, and is ever in that Position; and from which are no Diminutives.

The Inescutcheon is next, to which our Heralds allow a fifth Part of the Scutcheon or Field, as in the Example.

The

The Chevron, to which our Heralds allow a fifth part of the Field, is as drawn, and hath its Diminutives alſo; as firſt, a Chevronel, and then a couple Cloſe, two of which are always born together, with a Chevron between them. This Ordinary may be carried in Chief or in Baſe, either as in the Example, or reverſed, and is liable to all the Accidents aſcribed to the foregoing Ordinaries.

The Saltire offers it ſelf next. This Ordinary, whoſe Form you ſee, is ſuppoſed to imitate, or repreſent an Engine of like Figure, by which Soldiers in antient Times uſed to mount and skip over the Walls of their Enemies, having Pegs faſtened therein for their more eaſy Aſcent. 'Tis on this Account it hath that Denomination from the Latin Word *Salto*, and that it hath been frequently born ragulée, indented, engrail'd, *&c.*

In *Scotland* it is frequently taken for a St. *Andrew*'s Croſs; he being their Patron, and that their Royal Standard. So that wherever it is born as Arms, either from the Pilgrimages, Croiſſades, or the like; or as Augmentations, alluding to the ſaid Royal Standard or Badge; 'twould be very improper to term it a Saltire, it being in ſuch Caſes intended for a Croſs.

The ninth and laſt honourable Ordinary, according to our *Engliſh* Heralds, is the Bar; which may be, and often is, born in ſeveral Parts of the Field, and upon various common Charges, as well as other Ordinaries, ſuch as Lions, *&c.* whereas the Feſs is confined to the Center of the Field. They allow it a fifth part of the Field; and for its Diminutives, firſt, a Barrulet, which is in Subſtance one half of the Bar; and a Cloſſet, to which they allot but one fourth. Of theſe Cloſſets, I judge may be compoſed what we underſtand by Gemels, from *Gemellus*; and ſuitable to their Name are they ever born in Couples, as in the annexed Inſtance, which we call three Bars-Gemels. The *French*, as I obſerved to you, know not our Ordinary, the Bar; in their Practice calling our Bend ſiniſter by that Name; and all Bearings of this Nature, ſo many Faſces, or Faſcée, which is like our Barry; of which hereafter, unleſs there be many born at one Time; and then are they often Burelles, or Burellé, except they are born in Couples, and then, like to us, they call them Jumelles.

To theſe honourable Ordinaries will I add the Bordure, whoſe Diminutive is the Orle. I know, that in this, I differ from moſt of our antient, and even beſt Heralds; who becauſe 'tis ſo frequently found in the Differences of younger Houſes, will in no Caſe admit it as a principal Figure. But to convince ſuch

ſuch as may be prejudiced by ſuch their Miſtake, I have in my Additions to *Guillim*, under that Head, with other Arguments, given the convincing one of ſeveral good and true old Coats, *Engliſh* too; containing nothing but Bordures of various Kinds, which there, muſt certainly be principal Figures.

The Orle, the late mentioned Diminutive of the Bordure, is as in the Cut, and ſo called from the Latin *Orula*. And from this is taken the Treſhure, being its Diminutive, which is born both ſingle and double. How antient it is may be imagined from the Royal Atchievement of *Scotland*, in which it is born double, ſurrounding the Lion as a Defence, and ornamented with the *French* Fleurs de Lis, ever ſince the memorable League betwixt *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Achaius*, at the ſame Time King of *Scotland*, as their own Writers tell us.

Thus much of the honourable Ordinaries. I will now touch upon ſome few others, not quite ſo frequently to be met with. The firſt is the Pile. This is taken to repreſent thoſe Piles that are uſed in ſecuring Foundations for great Buildings, Bridges, and ſuch like Works. They are ſometimes born ſingle, and ſometimes two or more in a Shield at one time, as in the Example, which alſo directs their Form; and by us is termed three Piles in Point. This Ordinary is liable to like Accidents with thoſe beforementioned, and is frequently born reverſed and iſſuant from other

Parts

Parts of the Escutcheon, such as Bend-Ways, *&c.*

The next is a Gyron, of the Antients different Opinions concerning this Ordinary, see *Guillim.* The Position of it being accidental, ought always to be expressed as in Example, a Gyron issuant from the dexter chief Corner. They are seldom born single, but generally six or eight at a Time, constituting what we term Gironnée; of which in another Place.

The Quarter, together with its Diminutive the Canton, so term'd of the *French* Word *Canton*, signifying a little Quarter, differ only in this, that the former occupies a fourth part of the Shield, and the latter only a Corner, as in Example. This Ordinary is always fixed in either the dexter or sinister Chief, and generally contains Augmentations, or other additional Distinctions. 'Tis blazoned simply a Canton, as in the Arms of *Sutton* Lord *Lexington*, *viz.* Argent, a Canton, Sable.

The next at Hand is the Flanch, which is never born single, but in Couples, as in the Cut, and is always so born in the Flanks of the Shield. Its Diminutives are by our Heralds the Flasque and the Voider; whose Difference consists in being something less, being also always born in Couples as the Flanches.

The

The next and laſt Ordinary I ſhall mention is the Label, or File, which is born from one to five Points, but moſt commonly of five or of three as in the Example. This, though ſo frequent a Difference, is alſo a principal Figure; ~~but~~ for its Varieties, and the different Opinions concerning its true Name and Intendments; ſee my Additions upon *Guillim*'s Diſplay.

Having run over all the Ordinaries in Uſe, with all ſuch Remarks as may be neceſſary for fully underſtanding the ſame; I ſhall proceed now to ſome further Obſervations tending to the different manner of their being born in Coat Armour.

Firſt, then, theſe Ordinaries are not always carried ſingle, as in the preceding Examples; but intermixed one with another, ſometimes two or three in one Shield, and they of different Kinds; ſometimes under or upon, and ſometimes beſide or between one another: All which you muſt carefully obſerve to define in an orderly manner, as they are found to ſtand in Nearneſs to the Field or Continent, according to my former Rules of Blazon, and that in as conciſe a manner as you can.

Secondly, Neither are theſe Ordinaries confined to attend on one another only; being in like manner intermixed with all manner of common Charges, whether animal or vegetative, natural or artificial: The diverſe Rules concerning the Bearing, of which you muſt alſo heedfully obſerve: And thoſe are the Leſſons which I am now entering upon.

CHAP.

Chap. II.

Of common Charges.

BY common Charges, I underſtand all manner of Creatures or Things whatſoever, as are not by Cuſtom become peculiarly proper only to the Science; (of which ſort are the Ordinaries already treated of:) To recount the various Species and Kinds of which, would be to enumerate all the different Bodies, Kinds, and Species, to be met with in the Heavens, the Earth, and the Waters; ſo numerous and extenſively general are the Creatures and Things born in Arms: Whence ſuch an Attempt would prove as endleſs as it is unneceſſary. Therefore I ſhall only deliver ſome general and uſeful Obſervations and Rules; yet ſuch, as if minded, will ſufficiently direct the Reader to proper and elegant Blazons, let the Figures that occur be of never ſo many various Natures or Species.

First, then, 'tis a general and moſt certain Rule, that all theſe common Charges, of what Kind or Nature ſoever, are known, diſtinguiſhed, and defined by their

their natural and proper Names, known to every Body.

Secondly, You are to consider the Figure to be blazoned or defined, as to its Nature, *&c.* and dress your Language accordingly.

As for Instance; should the Bearing prove a Resemblance of any heavenly Body, such as a Planet, *&c.* your first Consideration is, in what State or Condition such Planet appears to be; as supposing it the Sun, whether in his Meridian, or Eclipse; or the Moon, whether in her Complement, at full, eclips'd, in her Wane, Increase, or Decrease; and so suit such your Descriptions in proper astronomical Terms: For as this is a certain Rule, that all Blazons are the more elegant, when dress'd in the proper Terms of the several Arts or Sciences which the Figures to be described are of, or belonging to; so you take Care not to omit any armorial Term necessary to be used, as such Definition is to pass for Blazon. Thus in the Coat of St. *Clere*, Azure, the Sun in his Meridian, Proper; to have said Or, would have been a Fault; and I make no Question, but as by the Azure Field was meant the Firmament, or a clear Sky; so the Blazon would be more elegant by such a Description, without any armorial Term, besides that of the Shield; the Reason is the same, the Continent being as much the Firmament, as the Figure contained the Sun, and therefore necessary to be named,

The

The Increaſe and Decreaſe of the Moon is in Heraldry expreſſed by a counter Poſition; the former with Rays, as in the Example; though in the Firmament they appear alike. This I blazon, Sable, in Chief, two Moons, that on the dexter increaſing, the other declining, Proper, and in a Baſe, a Creſcent, Argent. I term the Continent, Sable, and not Midnight, becauſe of the Creſcent in baſe; which, though a Moon, and the moſt frequent form of Bearing her in Arms, is yet unnaturally drawn; and as it were by Cuſtom rather a ſort of Figure or Charge proper to this Science, than one of the common Charges I am about to treat of, on which account I uſe alſo the armorial Term Argent; whereas the Tincture of thoſe in Chief (being intended to repreſent her properly and naturally) I define only by the Word Proper.

From hence, then, obſerve, that whenever you meet with any of theſe common Charges, be they of what Nature and Kind ſoever, whether animate or inanimate; if you perceive them to be of the natural and proper Colour of the Creatures, or Things they repreſent, you muſt always call them Proper, and not Argent, Or, Gules, or by the like Terms of this Science, which always give Place to Definitions more natural.

When you meet with any Kinds of Trees, or their Parts, or any other Kinds of Vegetables, or their Parts; you muſt obſerve, firſt, in what Condition it ſeems to appear, as whether ſpread or blaſted; what kind of Tree,

Tree, and whether bearing Fruit or not; as alſo the Tinctures of both, as whether natnral to it ſelf, or in other Metals or Colours conformable to the Practice of Arms.

Secondly, If a Part only, what Part; as whether the Trunk, Branches, Fruit, or Leaves; if the former, whether ſtanding or not; if not, in what manner it may ſeem to have been felled; as whether eradicared or torn up by the Roots, or ſeemingly ſawed or cut down; whether diſmember'd of its Limbs or Branches; or if any remain, in what Part, and of what Kind, and after what manner the reſt ſeem to have been removed, as whether irregularly broken or cut away.

If the Bearing you meet conſiſts only of Members, ſuch as its Limbs or Branches, or its Fruit, or Leaves only; then you muſt obſerve of the firſt, whether ſuch be freſh, and with Fruit, or withered and ſtarv'd; of the ſecond and third, whether ſimply, alone, or on Slips, whether freſh or decaying, which is diſcernable by the manner in which born, as whether pendant or dropping, or erect and vaunting; which two laſt hold good alſo in all Kinds of Flowers and Grain, when born ſimply or on their Stalks; ſome few of which, from their frequent Uſe and cuſtomary Forms of Draught, are become as it were proper Charges, rather than common ones, according to my late Diſtinction of the two Kinds of Moons. Of this ſort are thoſe that follow, *viz.* the *French* Lilly, or Fleur de Lis, the Garb or Sheaf, the Trefoile, Quarterfoile, and Cinquefoile.

The

The Form of the first is visible in the Arms of *France*; and of the second, third, and fifth in the annex'd Example, *viz.* Azure, a Garb, Or, between two Cinquefoiles in Chief, and a Trefoile in Base, slip'd, Argent; the Quaterfoile is as the Cinquefoile, wanting only one Leaf, and both are frequently born with their Stalks or Slips as the Trefoile.

In this Place you are to observe, that Gold doth not imply the proper Hue or Appearance of any Thing, except its self or the Planets, whose Splendor cannot by any Thing else be so nearly represented.

Thus much for such Observations and Rules as I thought necessary for attaining the true Blazon of such Vegetables or their Parts as are born in Arms; I will proceed now to like Observations upon the blazoning of Bodies animal, or their Parts; and first of the rational.

Man, and the Parts of his Body, are frequently Charges in Coat Armour: As to which, these Considerations follow: First, as is said of other Things, whether he be born, whole, or in part; if whole, in what kind of Gesture or Action, which must be described as such Gesture or Action in Man generally is; also whether naked or habited; if the latter, after what manner, as whether Rustick, in Armour, or in Robes, or the Attire of any Honour or Dignity; all which ought to be properly and naturally described, as in the Arms of some Bishops Sees, where Bishops or Patron Saints are carried; in which case also 'tis more ele-

gant to ſay, he beareth St. *John*, St. *Auguſtin*, or the like, which the Emblem is intended to repreſent.

If the Bearings conſiſt of its Parts, we are to conſider as before, what Parts, and how diſlocated, diſſected, or otherwiſe removed from the reſt; as whether coup'd or eras'd, the latter being a forcible rending or tearing of one part from another, by which the joining Parts ſeem jagged and torn; the other repreſenting a clean Diſſection as it were, by a Sword, or the like: We muſt alſo conſider in what Action or Poſture we find them; and as was ſaid of the whole, whether habited or not, and ſo accordingly deſcribe them. I ſhall add but one Remark more, and then proceed to Animals irrational; and that is, as all Things born in Arms look for the moſt part to the right ſide of the Shield, ſo we need not in ſuch Caſes uſe the Expreſſion ſide-fac'd, any more in human Reſemblances, than thoſe of Beaſts, the Rule being the ſame; but where the Action is otherways, it muſt be expreſſed as if full-fac'd, or the like; but here you muſt take care of guardant, and other Terms proper to Beaſts; affronté, or aſpectant, being much better.

Thus much for the rational Animal and his Parts; now for ſuch as are irrational, by which I mean all manner of Beaſts born in Arms, whether real or chimerical, whether whole or in part; of both which the Rules already laid down hold good here alſo; wherefore I ſhall proceed in ſuch others only, as from their ſeveral Natures are peculiarly of Uſe in their Blazons or Deſcriptions.

What Diſtinction I mean as to their ſeveral Natures, is their Diſpoſitions, ſome being Beaſts of prey and wild, whilſt others, though wild, are inoffenſive, and ſome others are ſociable and uſeful, for Man's Suſtenance and Diverſion.

Of the firſt ſort are Lions, Tygers, Bears, Leopards, Boars, Wolves, Dragons, and their like, whoſe fierce and rapacious Natures when erected, as to ſeize their Prey, are expreſſed in Heraldry by the Word rampant: They are alſo born paſſant, *i. e.* walking, and ſometimes guardant, which is full-fac'd, arguing Vigilance, *&c.* as in the Royal Arms of *England*; ſometimes are they reguardant, which argues Retroſpection, as looking entirely behind them: Their other Geſtures are generally currant, ſaliant, ſejant, couchant, and dormant; that is to ſay, running, leaping, ſetting, couched, and ſleeping. 'Tis obſervable, that the Tails of theſe devouring Beaſts are generally elevated to expreſs their Fire and Fury; ſo that thence ariſeth another Obſervation, that whenever you find them flung between their Legs, or the like, 'tis an Argument of ſome ſudden Fear, and therefore in Blazon they are then ſaid to be cow'd, which Expreſſion denotes alſo the Poſition of the Tail without any other; when their Talons are of Tinctures different from their Bodies, we ſay armed ſo or ſo, *&c.*

Among ſuch Beaſts as by Nature are milder, and by Cuſtom more ſociable, as well as uſeful towards Man's Profit and Sport, may be reckoned the Bull, Buffiloe, Oxe, Goat, Ram, Sheep, Horſe, Deer, Dog, *&c.* and foraſmuch as the former five are endowed

dowed by Nature with Weapons, as Horns, which together with their Hoofs are very often different from their Bodies, we then ſay armed, and hoof'd, or unguled, of ſuch or ſuch Tinctures. But this Term holds not good with the Deer, who being by Nature timorous and without Courage, are ſuppoſed to wear their lofty Antlers, not as Weapons but Ornaments, whence when ſpeaking thereof we ſay attired, not armed: The Geſtures of the five firſt of theſe Beaſts are generally as thoſe mentioned of the ravenous, rampant only excepted, and delivered always in like Terms.

As for the Horſe, Stag, Buck, Antelope, Dog, *&c.* they differ much, the former is ſaid to be in full Courſe to gallop, trot, pace, and the like. The Deer and Antelope are deſcribed alſo in full Courſe, alſo currant, ſaliant, tripping, and ſejant; when couched they are ſaid to be lodged, and when looking towards you at gaze. And as to the Dog there are of diverſe Kinds, bred up to diverſe Exerciſes and Games, as the Bear-Dog, Bull-Dog, Greyhound, Talbot, or Bloodhound, together with the Land and Water-Spaniel; ſo that the firſt Conſideration is what kind of Dog is born, what Sport he ſeems fitted for, *&c.* And hence the particular Terms of Beating, Courſing, Scenting, Setting, and the like, are very proper if the Dog be found in Geſtures ſuitable to their ſeveral Exerciſes, according to my former Rule which I laid down when ſpeaking of the Planets. As to all other common Actions, ſuch as running, leaping, and the like, the common Terms will ſerve. Thus the *Allens*, a *Kentiſh* Family, and no doubt old Sportſmen, carry a Chevron

between three Talbots, or Bloodhounds upon the Scent; and for their Creſt, a Stag or Buck in an enclos'd Park, Proper; if I remember right.

Thus, I think, I have given you all ſuch ſeveral Actions and Geſtures, together with their Terms, and ſuch neceſſary Obſervations thereupon, as if rightly minded and applied, will ſerve to blazon or deſcribe any Coat compoſed of Beaſts, of what Kind or Nature ſoever: And, ſo I ſhall, in like manner, now proceed to the various bearings of Birds and Fiſhes.

I ſhall make Diſtinction among theſe, much like the former, among Beaſts; ſome being ravenous, and Birds of prey, as the Eagle, Vulture, Hawk, Kite, and their like; all whoſe Weapons, *viz.* Beaks and Talons, we term Arms, and ſay armed ſo and ſo, when they differ from the Body.

The other ſorts of Birds are ſome more tame, and ſeem to delight in the Society of Man, ſuch as the Dunghill-Cock, Peacock, Turkey-Cock, Gooſe, Ducks, Pigeons, and the like: The braveſt of which is the former, being an Emblem of a moſt gallant and obdurate Soldier, whoſe Weapons are ſharp Arms: Nature in his Comb hath endowed him with a Creſt, and ſo we always term it: When he moves, 'tis (as of the Oſtridge, Stork, *&c.*) he Stalketh; and when he elevates his Wings to crow, he Vaunteth. As to the others, *viz.* Peacock, Turkey-Cock, *&c.* I know no particular Terms neceſſary, except that upon their ſpreading their Tails they are ſaid to be in their Pride; and when walking, Stalking. And for the reſt, ſuch as are intirely predable, I ſhall only take Notice,

Notice, that they are ſaid ſometimes to be upon the Wing, volant, riſing, cloſe; that is, with their Wings cloſe, which is proper to be expreſſed for Swallows, and all other Birds who are generally upon the Wing, as in an unuſual Action: And for their Beaks and Legs, we term them either member'd ſo and ſo, or, as I hold beſt, but ſimply Beak and Legs, *&c.* But to return to the Eagle.

The Eagle, by all held the nobleſt among Birds, hath been honoured as the Enſign of the greateſt Empires, ſuch as *Rome*, *Germany*, *Muſcovy*, &c. He is moſt frequently born in an open and full Expanſion, which I take to be as well in regard of his Excellence, as his ſoaring Flights, which that Action naturally reſembles, and which we generally define by the Word diſplayed.

He is alſo frequently repreſented with two Heads, and in the ſame Action; whence he is termed a Spread Eagle, as a Diſtinction from the other Thus is he now born by the Emperors of *Germany* and *Ruſſia*; which Form hath by moſt been thought aſſumed, only in Alluſion to the Diviſion of the *Roman* Empire; but if there be any thing of Truth in what I have read at the Coffee-Houſe, there muſt be ſuch a Creature too.

'Tis an Extract of a Letter from *Cadiz* in *Spain*, dated *Auguſt* 8th 1723. which take in its own Words.

" The Vice-Roy of *Mexico*, who came on Board " the *Azouge* Ships, brings to the King of *Spain* a " dead Spread Eagle, which was ſhot through the right

" Wing and Side by a *Spaniard*, as it was taloning a
" Faun near a Place called *Guaxaca*.

" The Confort of it fled away. This other was
" immediately carried to the Bifhop of *Guaxaca*, who
" fent it to the Vice-King eighty Leagues to *Mexico*.
" It remained about four Days alive. The Vice-King
" ordered above five hundred *Indians* well skilled in
" Game, to ply all the Country for the flown Spread
" Eagle, and promifed an hundred pieces of Eight
" to the Perfon who brings it alive. This is a young
" Bird, not much bigger than a midling Turkey, of
" the common Colour of an Eagle, but of a larger
" Breaft and Shoulders than ordinary; out of which
" fpring two Necks, feven or eight Inches long; a-
" funder on each Neck there is the Head of an Ea-
" gle, nearly proportioned to each other; fave, that
" the right Head hath the Beak fomething ftronger
" and fharper towards the Extremity. It was feen he
" watched with one Head, whilft he fled and preyed
" with the other, and ufed both either Way. It has
" its Feathers on ftill, except what fell off from the
" right, through the Mifmanagement of the Surgeon
" who endeavoured to cure it. The right Head faces
" through his Blunder to the left Side, otherways it
" would form as it lies in the *Imperial* Arms. As
" no Hiftory makes mention of fuch a Bird, the Ad-
" miration is very great: It made fo much Noife in
" *America*, that the Publick Notaries lived on the At-
" teftations taken of it fome Weeks.

" To the Fact of this, (faith the Author) I can add,
" I had the Eagle in my Hands, and ftood the Exami-
" ner

" ner of it for fifty Gentlemen, until *Patinho*'s Sur-
" geon came into the Hall, and then I delivered it to
" his better Judgment.

If this prove a Truth, we shall have the Opinions of the Learned thereupon without doubt; till then I leave it, and return to my Subject.

Fishes, of which there are many voracious, and many predable, are next to be considered. But the Terms differ not so much in their variety of Actions, as of Beasts; for if swimming, they are naiant; if erect, they are hauriant; if feeding, vorant; and if bent, like as they paint the Dolphin, then are they either naiant embow'd, or hauriant embow'd. And so I conclude my several Observations and Rules, concerning the bearing of what I call common Charges in Coat Armour, by telling you, that all these several Charges are born under, upon, beside, and between all the proper Charges or Ordinaries preceding them.

CHAP. III.

Of Figures peculiar to Arms, ſuch as are not termed Ordinaries.

OF this Sort may be particularly reckoned Bezants, Torteauxes, Lozenges, Fuſils, Maſcles, Frets, Chaplets, Annulets, Waterbougets, Eſcallops, and Mullets.

The firſt repreſents the old Coin of *Bizantium*, now *Conſtantinople*, and is ſometimes of Silver as well as Gold. The ſecond ſignifies little Bread Cakes uſed in thoſe Croiſades, and of Variety of Colours like our modern eatable Wafers, *&c.* their Form is always round and flat; whence modern Painters and Engravers are wrong, when they make them like Balls. Here our *Engliſh* Heralds have introduced another Whim of their own, allowing Bezants alone to be Gold, calling the Silver ones Plates; as they will have Torteauxes always red, calling theſe Roundles; if blew, Hurts; if green, Pomeys; if black,

black, Ogreſſes, or Pellets; if purpure, Golps; and if tenne, Oranges: But theſe Whims are known no where but here, and a little in *Scotland*; they following us.

The next are Lozenges, Fuſils, and Maſcles; whoſe Forms are

The firſt, which is ſomewhat longer than broad, is the Lozenge; the ſecond, which is the Fuſil, is yet longer than that, and are both ever born ſolid; whereas the Maſcle is born, as it were, voided, and hollow in the middle, and is true ſquare. As to what they repreſent, together with the various Opinions of antient Writers concerning them, ſee my Additions to *Guillim*.

The other ſix Bearings of this Sort are as following.

The firſt of theſe being the Fret, ſome think in its further Compoſition to be like to a Net, or the like; 'tis

'tis a very antient Bearing, and call'd by many in the North of *England*, *Hartington*'s Knot, that Family having for a long time born the ſame.

The ſecond and third of theſe repreſent Rewards; the former being a Chaplet or Garland enrich'd with Roſes, *&c.* and the ſecond, a Ring called by us an Annulet, from the *Latin Annulus.*

The fourth of theſe is termed a Waterbouget, though in my Mind a very odd one, according to modern Draught; however, I could with a little Help bring ſomewhat of that Form to two very viſible Buckets.

The two laſt of theſe peculiar Bearings are the Eſcallop Shell, and the Mullet; the former being one of the Emblems of thoſe antient Croiſades; and the Mullet, as ſome define a Star, others a Rowel of a Spur, which I verily believe, it was meant to repreſent; for, firſt, *Guillim* tells us, that *Molette* was an antient *French* Word, ſignifying the ſame, though now obſolete; and 2dly, 'tis very frequently pierced in the middle, and born as well of ſix as eight Points, and was very frequent in thoſe Expeditions, which I fancy gave Birth to them all.

From ſome of theſe Bearings are compoſed others of very frequent Uſe; as Lozengy, Fuſily, Maſculy, and Fretty; for the three former let the annex'd Inſtance of the firſt ſerve, the reſt differing in their Compoſitions, only as in their ſimple Shapes: They all are privileged like Furs, to be born under, or upon, either Metal or Colour; as alſo is Checquy, Counter-Componée, and Gobonée; who differ from one another

ther, only in the Number of Tires or Rowes; as for Instance, one Rowe is termed Goboné, or Componé, as composed of Bits or Gobbits; those of two Tires, Countercomponé; and those of three, or more, Checquy; differing from Lozengy, Fusilee, &c. in that the Lines that compose them are ever perpendicular and traverse, and are all liable to be charg'd.

Here then is a fit Place to give Rules for those other Bearings, drawn from the honourable Ordinaries long since treated of, and from whom they take Denomination, such as Paly, Barry, Bendy, and the like.

This Bearing is Barry of six pieces, Argent and Azure, the Coat of his Grace the present Duke of *Kent*. This though but one Example, may serve to illustrate all the rest, they differing only in their Pieces, as whether formed from the Bar, as this is, or the Pale, Bend, or the like.

These differ from those of Lozengé, Checquy, &c. in that the Lines of which they are composed are subject to all the aforementioned Accidents incident to Lines, and may be wavy, indented, &c. which those cannot.

They are sometimes divided into but four, sometimes into eight or ten pieces, sometimes more; but then the Number need not be named: The Number is ever even, that being the Means to distinguish between Partitions and Charges; for should they be odd, the Field would appear both at Bottom and Top, which would render whatever stood free, a charge; and

and then ſuch Coats would be ſo many Pallets, Bendlets, Barrulets, and the like. They are all ſubject to be charged in whole, or in part; that is in ſome particular Pieces, or by a large fair Charge, whether proper or common, over the whole; as you may ſee in Lord *Gower* and *Saunderſon*'s Arms, among the Nobilities Plates and Blazons.

Before I cloſe this Chapter, I will ſpeak of the Conſequences of the ſeveral Partition Lines, whoſe Form and Accidents I long ago mentioned.

Theſe Lines not only divide the Field into different Tinctures, as in this Example of the Duke of *Argyle*'s Coat, *viz.* Gironne of eight, Or and Sable, in which Caſe they are always liable to Charges, either over all (or in part) as in the Coat of the Lord *Trevor*; but they often cauſe a Tranſmutation, or Counterchanging of the very Charges themſelves, with the Colours of the Field: And this they effect two Ways.

The firſt and more plain is as in the Coat of *Smith* of *Norfolk*, *viz.* Party per Chevron, Ondé, or Wavy, Or and Sable, three Panthers Heads guardant eras'd, and counterchang'd of the Field; that is, the Field being Gold and Black, the Charge *é contra* is Black and Gold: And here alſo you ſee an Inſtance of one of the Lines under its Accident.

The

The other is, where the Partition Line goes through the whole, Charge and all, as in the two following Examples; first, Party per pale, Argent and Gules, a Roundlet counterchang'd, which was the old Coat of the Lord *Walgrave*; though the Roundle is since disus'd.

The second Instance is the Coat of Sir *Sadlier*, Bart, *viz.* Party per Fess, Or and Azure, a Lion rampant counterchang'd in a Canton, the Arms of *Ulster*, as the Mark of his hereditary Dignity. And here you may note, that these Arms of *Ulster*, *viz.* Argent, a sinister, Gules, is the distinguishing Mark or Note of all Baronets.

All I shall further note in this Chapter, is, that all manner of Charges, whether proper or common, are subject now and then to such Transmutations from all the said Partition Lines, and so are all Coats of Partitions, such as Paly, *&c.* not only from strait Lines, but, as instanced in *Smith* above, from Lines also under all their Accidents.

CHAP. IV.

Of marſhaling and differencing Deſcendants.

IN my firſt Definition of the Skill of Armory, I told you, that it conſiſted in Blazon and Marſhaling; which firſt Diviſion being largely diſcours'd, my preſent Buſineſs is the ſecond.

Marſhaling, then, is the compoſing or joining of various Figures or Arms in one Shield, upon various and different Intendments.

The Intendments to which Arms have been compoſed and marſhal'd, are very many and various. There is ſcarce one aſſerted Riſe or Occaſion of Arms among the many mentioned, but hath been a Means in ſome ſort; whence the Subject is too extenſive to be touch'd in this ſmall Tract, further than what may ſeem neceſſary to the Reader's underſtanding the modern Practice of *England*, and the following Atchievements of the *Engliſh* Nobility; which I ſhall perform as orderly

derly and concisely as I can; considering only at present those Intendments of Marriage and Descent, referring you for the rest to my Additions to the sixth Section of *Guillim*, or to Mr. *Nisbet*'s ingenious Essay upon the antient and modern Use of Armories.

By composed Arms, I mean, when part of one Coat is taken into another, thereby composing one entire Arms; which hath been antiently done to shew Alliances and Descent by Marriage; the Antients sometimes taking part of the Wife or the Mother to express the same: But these Things were before Marshaling in its present manner was known.

The Antients had also another way of bearing such Coats as they had a Right to by Descent, and the like; which was in as many different Shields round their own, which they called collateral Shields; but as these relate little to modern Practice, I omit them, to come yet nearer to my Purpose, which will be to introduce the modern Customs of Impaling and Quarterings, with their gradual Rise, *&c.*

Impal'd Arms are such, as when the Escutcheon is dimidiated per Pale, the Man's Coat occupies the right side, and the Woman's the left. And thus is our present Custom to carry the Arms of all single Marriages, as *Guillim* terms them; by which he means, where the Wife is either no Heiress, or else hath no Heir to inherit her Patrimony. See Instances of this among the Nobility.

But this our Custom of Impaling was not sudden, having its gradual Rise; the first and most antient manner

ner being, by joining two Shields together at their Flank, which they termed Accolée, and which was undoubtedly an Improvement upon the aforementioned Custom of collateral Shields. Thus the Kings of *France* carried their Arms with those of *Navarre*, upon their marrying the Heiress of that Country: And thus, as *Sandford* in his genealogical History tells us, did *Margaret* Duchess of *Norfolk*, and Daughter to King *Edward* the First, carry her own Arms betwixt those of her two Husbands whom she married, *temp.* E. 2. *viz.* Accolée, that on the right containing her first Husband, *John* Lord *Segrave*, *viz.* Sable, a Lion rampant, Argent, crown'd, Or; and on the left, Sir *Walter Manning* her second Husband, *viz.* Or, three Chevrons, Sable.

The next Step to our Method was, dimidiating both the Arms of the Husband and Wife Pale-ways, and then joining the left half of the Woman's to the right half of the Man's, composing, as it were, one Coat. Thus, as the said Author observes, was the Seal of *Margaret de Clare*, joined with the Arms of her Husband, *Edmund*, Earl of *Cornwal*, and that of *Isabel de Rivers*, Heir and Countess of *Devon*, with those of her Husband, *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemar*, *Temp.* E. 1. And the same also did *Margaret*, Sister to King *Philip* the Fourth of *France*, second Wife to King *Edward* the First, with the Arms of *England* and *France*: About which Time *Sandford* tells us, he thinks that Practice and Custom pretty frequent among us.

The

There was yet another manner of Dimidiation before our entire Impalements; which was, by placing the Woman's Arms entire upon the sinister half of the Husband's. And thus *Philip* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*, bore the Arms of his Wife, the Heiress of *Ludwick* Earl of *Flanders*; by which his first and third Quarters were only seen. The same Practice was very frequent both in Upper and Lower *Germany*, and in *Scotland* also, as is evident by Mr. *Nisbet*, in the noble Family of *Seton*, and others. But to cease further Enquiries of this Nature, Posterity saw the Inconveniencies of such Practices in the obscuring principal Figures, and clouding variety of Bearings; and so at last fixed upon our modern Custom of entire Impalements; of which you may see numerous Examples in the Plates and Blazons of our Nobilities Atchieyements.

The second Form of bearing the Wife's Coat, is, when the Marriage, according to *Guillim*, is hereditary: By which he means, when the Lady is an Heiress, and had also brought her Husband an Heir, to secure to his Family her Patrimony and Lands. This is done by what our *English* Heralds call an Escutcheon of Pretence, as it argues the Pretence, of the Husband to her said Estate; which said Escutcheon is placed Sur tout, his own Bearings in the Centre of the Shield: Examples of which you have many among the Nobilities Plates and Blazons. Of the Antiquity of this Escutcheon Sur tout, and the several Intendments to which it hath been used by other

Nations. See my Additions to *Guillim*'s laſt Section of his Diſplay.

Thus much for Arms of Marriage. I come now to Arms of Alliance, or Deſcent, which is chiefly expreſſed by quartering Coats one with another.

A quartered Coat, is, when the Shield is divided, as it were, per Croſs, into four Areas or Quarters, containing in each a Coat.

The Diſtinction Sir *John Ferne* makes, is, firſt, a plain quartered Coat, which is the Arms of Father and Mother; (ſhe being an Heireſs) the Father's in the firſt and fourth, and the Mother's in the ſecond and third Quarters.

Secondly, a quartered Coat, as when there are four different Coats, or but three with a Repetition of the firſt in the fourth Quarter.

His third Diſtinction is, what he calls a Coat quarterly quartered; by which, I ſuppoſe, he means, when there are many of thoſe Areas with Arms; or elſe, where four grand Quarters meet, and the like. Inſtances of all which you may find among the Plates and Blazons of the Nobility.

Now as the *Engliſh* Cuſtom is to quarter together the Arms of Father and Mother, ſhe being an Heireſs, thereby forming the plain quartered Coat, according to Sir *John*'s Definition; ſo upon a Marriage of the ſame Line with any other Heireſs, her Iſſue ſhall add her Arms in the third Quarter, and ſo of a fourth, and ſo on.

'Tis alſo obſervable, that if any of theſe Heireſſes be Deſcendants of Families, who of their own Right did

did quarter Arms, then muſt alſo all thoſe Arms be halled in; nay, if any of thoſe can be found, of like Title, theirs muſt come in alſo, till ſometimes we have fifty in one Shield, and thoſe (it may be) by one or two Heireſſes to the Line that uſe them; and yet, no honorary Coat, Title, or perhaps conſiderable Patrimony, deſcendable by either; which renders ſuch our Practice vain, ſilly, and confuſed; and of whom we could take it I cannot imagine, unleſs from the *Germans*; for all other Nations, even the *Scots*, avoid, as much as may be, this confuſed Multiplicity, and quarter only ſuch as were real and conſiderable Heireſſes, even to the Line; unleſs with ſuch came alſo the Coat of ſome dignified Feu, or the like, which they quarter with the Coat of the Heireſs in one grand Quarter quartered, as is ſuitable to the End of marſhaling Arms together in one Shield: Yet ſome, and ſuch too as ought to know better, think it a very uſeful and bright Diſcovery, to find what they call *all* the Quarterings, to which ſuch a Perſon may plead what they call his Right by Deſcent.

Suppoſe, that a Perſon marries the ſole Heir of a private Gentleman, ſecond Son to a third, of a fifth, of a ſixth Son of the elder Line of a Houſe, who is noble, and hath Right to many Quarterings, the principal of which were the Notes of dignified Feus, and which may have brought a Title, or Titles, to the elder Line; I ſay, ſuppoſe all this, is it not Vanity in the Iſſue of ſuch Match to ſet forth the Enſigns of ſuch dignified Feus, *&c.* to which it hath not either any ſeeming Pretence or Expectation? I am ſure, from

the Practice, and in the Opinion, of all Nations except our own, it must be judged so; because the publick marshaling of Arms in this Nature are tacit Claims, and were at first intended, and always since understood every where, but with us, to argue a real Right by Possession, Pretence, or Expectation, which is always presumed to be in such near Cadets as are actually *in Familia*. But when they come to be *extra*, and constitute new Houses, I see both little Cause, and little Right, to the carrying them, especially by the Issue of their female Heirs; but however, thus we do, when even the Honour, Estate, *&c.* is gone with female Heirs of the elder Line; from which we pretend Extraction, even by five or six Removes, and some through quite other Families: But of these Things, and such like, see more in my Additions to *Guillim*.

The first who quartered Arms in *England* was King *Edward* the Third, who bore *England* and *France* in Right of his Mother *Isabel*, Daughter and Heir of *Philip* the Fourth of *France*, and Heir also to her three Brothers successively Kings of *France*; which the same King afterwards changed to *France* and *England*, upon his laying claim to the said Kingdom. And about the end of his Reign did his Subjects begin to imitate him, and quarter the Arms of their maternal Ancestry; the first of whom is said to be *Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*: And thus ends my Discourse upon Quarterings.

In

In my dividing the Accidents of Arms into Tincture and Differences, I held it proper to wave the latter Division to this Place; that whatever I might advance in such my Discourse, might be rendred intelligible from the many Rules and Observations intervening; wherefore I gave only Mr. *Guillim*'s Definition, which related as well to what he calls Abatements, as such Marks as younger Houses had taken to distinguish themselves from the elder and direct Line.

These Abatements he delivers from *Gerard Leigh*, and others of about those Times; telling us, they were certain Marks or Figures given to express Adultery, Cowardice, Lying, and the like; but forgets to give us one Instance of their Use.

This is so ridiculous a Fiction, and so repugnant to the very Nature and End of Arms, as sure no one would presume to assert, except one, who upon his heraldical Credit thinks the World obliged implicitly to believe whatever he shall advance, without looking for either Reason or Custom. For Arms being ever Marks of Honour, can never admit of any Additaments of Infamy or Disgrace; for then would they cease to be Arms: And besides, 'tis unnatural to imagine, when Men may chuse whether they will carry any thing or no, that they should use, or make shew of, Marks to their own Infamy and Disgrace: So that dropping this as a ridiculous Imposition, I will proceed to speak of such additional Figures as are taken to distinguish Cadets from the elder Lines; which Differences, both by Lawyers and Heralds, have been termed *Diminutiones Armorum*; and these things are

the only Abatements which Arms do, or by their Natures can admit; and Abatements they may be termed, in that they ſhew a Removal from the main Honour and Eſtate.

The Means of doing this among the Ancients, were very different from our preſent Cuſtom, and more inſtructive, as will appear by a Treatiſe I have prepared for that Purpoſe, as mentioned in the firſt part of this Work; and ſo I proceed to the Practice in Mode.

The minute Differences now in Uſe, I have heard to receive, beginning about the Time of King *Henry* the Seventh, and are as follow,

The eldeſt Son during the Life of his Father, differenceth his Arms by a Label of three Points; the ſecond, by a Creſcent; the third, by a Mullet; the fourth, by a Martlet; the fifth, by an Annulet; and the ſixth, by a Fleur de Lis.

To theſe, ſome have added three more; that is, for the ſeventh, a Roſe; for the eighth, a Croſs Moline; and for the ninth, a double Quaterfoile; all which they repeat over again by the Way of Super-Charges on the former. As for Inſtance, a ſecond Son of a ſecond Son adds a Creſcent upon the Creſcent born by his Father; a ſecond of a third, a Creſcent upon a Mullet, and ſo on: And in a third Generation, the ſecond Son of the ſecond Son in the ſecond Deſcent, adds another Creſcent upon his ſecond Creſcent, whereby there are three one upon another; and ſo alſo of the reſt; whereby 'tis impoſſible, that many Removes can be expreſſed, or that thoſe Cadets *extra Familiam* can be diſtinguiſhed by them. Neither are they ſufficient

cient among ſuch near ones as may be reckoned *in Familia*; becauſe, as all ſecond Brothers, third Brothers, and the like, bear like Differences, here is no Diſtinction betwixt Uncles, and Nephews, and their Deſcendants: Nor can we tell, out of what Deſcent any Cadet might ſpring, which is a Matter as neceſſary, as the Diſtinction of Brothers; which laſt, I think, is all that this Method of differencing is fit for.

Examples of this our Practice, you will find many among the Plates and Blazons of the Nobility.

CHAP. V.

Of the external Ornaments, &c.

THE external Ornaments of the Shield are many; for in *France* there is not any high Office, Ecclesiastical or Civil, but has its Note, whereby the Bearer is in that manner distinguished: Which might also be done in *England*, did but such as practice Arms give themselves a little more Trouble; for all such Adjuncts may be arbitrarily taken, or left, being no part of the hereditary Coats, yet the absolute Notes, and on that account Properties (if they think fit) of those who enjoy such honourable Employs.

I do not observe among us, this Custom of distinguishing such great Men, save, in the bearing the Lord Chancellor's Purse before him; and no where by Arms, save, of the Knights of the Garter, of the Earl Marshal, the Bishops, Kings of Arms, and a few more; which would be proper, and an Improvement to our Practice, to use in all such Cases, and upon all Occasions: But however, of these,

these, and such like, see my Additions to the last Section of *Guillim*. I shall here speak only of our own Practice, which, besides those already, are,

First, the Helmet, which is placed upon the Head, or Top, of the Escutcheon, and according to its Form and Position denotes the Quality of the Bearer in such sort as follow.

The first of these Helmets denotes an Esquire or Gentleman, and differs from the second, which represents a Knight, in that it is placed sideways, and with the Beaver close shut; whereas the other is full right and open.

The third Figure is, as all the *Nobiles Majores*, from the Baronet to the Sovereign, bear theirs; only with this Distinction, that Princes of the Blood bear theirs of massy Gold; whereas, those of the other Nobility are of Steel, and gilt only on their Grills and Gorgets; as the Vizor, and Gorget, or Breast-Pieces of the other two are: Some I know will have it, Princes of the Blood differ not from the other Nobility.

The fourth and last is of massy Gold, and is for the Prince himself, and such only as exercise Sovereign Authority and Jurisdiction.

The

The next Thing obſervable, is, the Torce or Wreath; which repreſents pieces of Silk twiſted, according to the Colours of the Arms, thereby compoſing and directing the ſeveral Liveries of the Bearers; on which Account all the Tinctures of the Coat ought to be expreſſed, though our Cuſtom is for the two predominant ones only.

This Wreath is of very antient Uſe, being introduced from Tiltings, Tournaments, and the like; and its Seat is betwixt the Helmet and the Creſt.

In latter Days ſome Kings of Arms, eſpecially about the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince, have often laid Wreaths aſide, and in lieu thereof have given Coronets, ſuch as the Ducal Coronet, and ſome others; in Imitation of thoſe in Uſe among the antient *Romans*, as *Corona Muralis*, *Navalis*, and *Valleris*; which, being all I have met with in Uſe among us, follow

The firſt, *viz.* a Coronet Mural, the antient *Romans* beſtowed upon him who was ſeen firſt upon the Wall of his Enemy, at any Storm: 'twas his due, and uſed only to ſuch Ends, or at leaſt to reward gallant Performances on the Wall, if not only to the very firſt that mounted: But we have given it to ſuch, as never ſo much as ſaw a Storm, or indeed, a Wall of Forti-

Fortification in their Life time, except that of the Tower of *London*.

The ſecond is the Naval Coronet, compoſed of the Forecaſtles of Ships, and given for Services at Sea; of which we our ſelves have ſome Inſtances.

The third is called a Crown Vallery, being compoſed of Laths, repreſenting Pales and Palliſadoes.

The *Romans* had, beſides theſe, their *Corona Caſtrenſis*, ſomewhat like the Mural, imitating the Heads of Caſtles or Towers, where that doth Battlements above the Circle: This they gave to ſuch as had made a Breach in an Enemy's Caſtle; and which, with the reſt hitherto mentioned, were of Gold.

They had alſo their *Corona Ovalis*, repreſenting a Victory with little Hazard, which was made of Myrtle; their *Corona Civica*, made of Oaken Boughs, for reſcuing a Citizen; their *Corona Obſidialis*, of Graſs, for preſerving an Army; their *Corona Olivaris*, which was compoſed of Olive Leaves, and denoted Victory in the Olympick Games; their *Corona Hederalis*, of Ivy, for their Poets; and *Corona Populea*, for ſuch Youths as were found induſtrious in the Purſuit of virtuous Studies: All which, rightly applied, would look extreamly well in our Augmentations, *&c.* but not to be given at the Humour of the Bearer, or to flatter him; which, I doubt, was often the Caſe among the Numbers granted by Mr. *Clarenceulx Cook*, and others. But to return.

Next to the Wreath, above it, is placed the Creſt, which generally ſpeaking with us, among our old Families, is an additional Cognizance to their Arms, and

and taken from the antient Devices, with which the Antients uſed to adorn their Helmets, that they might look more terrible in Battle. This Cuſtom being with us later much than Arms, I believe the firſt Creſts were generally the Badges of our antient Nobility, and ſuch like; of which more at large.

The Mantle and Scroll offer themſelves next, and then is compleat what our Heralds term the Atchievement of an Eſquire, or Gentleman.

Sir *George Mackenzie* gives us a pretty Narrative, concerning the Riſe of theſe Mantles.

It was a Cuſtom of old, ſaith he, for Gentlemen to cover, or caſe their Helmets; not only to keep them clean, but alſo to prevent the ill Conſequences of their too much dazling the Eye in Action. Hence it was, that many of them became cut and ſlaſh'd after various manners; which jagged Scantlings the Wind wrought into various Flutterings and Curlings upon, and about, their Helmets: Whence, for the Honour accruing by the great Dangers which thoſe jagged Scantlings openly declared them to have been in, did Heralds repreſent the ſame about the Helmets of their Atchievements; which antiently were painted but juſt about the Helmets.

Others, and indeed moſt, take them to ariſe from the various Attires, that the Antients uſed to ornament their Helmets with upon publick Shews, ſuch as Tournaments, and the like; which looſe ſpreading Cover was generally attended with leſſer Scantlings as Ribons, &c. both which alike playing in the Wind, was their Occaſion: The Form of thus dreſſing their

Helmets

Helmets, appears upon the reverse of most of the antient Seals of our Kings, &c.

On this account, our Workmen in their Mantles ought to avoid all *French* Foliage as improper, or whatever may represent Heaviness or carved Work; and as much as may be (in a broad Light) represent Silk, which 'tis plain they are; and to let their Tumblings or Flutterings seem as Light as may be; whence too many Ribs in their Doublings can neither be pleasant or pertinent.

These Mantles formerly were composed of the Colours of the Coats, of which I have seen several Grants which mention the same; but of later Years, we all, as *Englishmen*, conform to the Colours of the *English* Standard, or that of St. *George*, *viz.* White, and Gules; which Term is more natural in this Place to express those Lines or Doublings than Argent. The Mantling of the Royal Atchievement is Cloth of Gold; and its Lining, the Fur Ermine.

As to the Scroll, 'tis only a Label playing generally about the bottom of the Shield, designed for some Motto or verbal Device; of which you may see many in the Noblemens Plates. They are all at any Man's Choice, and may be arbitrarily taken or left, as Accident or Humour shall direct: They are very antient, and owe their being to the old cries of War, and many of them allusive to the Bearings with which they are carried.

These Things put together constitute an Esquire's Atchievement, as they do also a Nobleman's, with these Differences: First, his Mantling is always lin'd with

with the Fur, Ermine, and the Coronet of his highest Ti-
must tle be upon the Shield, out of which his proper Hel-
met as before must arise, bearing up his Crest, &c. all
within the Ensigns of such soveraign Orders of Knight-
hood, as they may be Companions of, and supported
by such Figures, as at the Times of their Ennoblish-
ments were granted them to use as further distinguish-
ing Marks of their high Rank in Nobility: Which Fi-
gures are sometimes Men, Women, Beasts, and Birds;
generally elected from their antient Badges, or out of
their Crests, or the Coats or Crests of such Families,
as their honourable Baronies might descend to them
by either Marriages, Adoptions, or the like; of which I
have not room in this Place to treat more particu-
larly.